All the News
For Twelve Cents
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Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cold Wave Is An Incentive
TO GO TO THE
Davis & Zoeller's
ENTERPRISE CASH
DryGoods
EMPORIUM
For Your Dress Goods.

Laces, Dress Trimmings,
Corsets, Umbrellas,
Hosiery and Gents' Furnishings,
Carpets, Mattings, Trunks,
Bags and Valises, Curtains,
Curtain Poles and Household Furnishings generally.

We have a Dress-making Department in which special attention is given to Wedding Trousseau.
Cor. Front and Princess streets,
Wilmington, N. C.
Express prepaid on all orders of $5.00 and over. jan 13 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers
American, English
And German
Hardware
Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition, &c.
sep 23 tf

The Giles & Murchison
Stock
—OF—
Hardware
Tinware, Etc.,
To be Sold at a
Great Reduction
In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants
Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,
As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.
jan 1 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand
RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.
We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.
CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.
Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.
Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.
The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
With four wagons we can deliver promptly.
THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LV.—NO. 107. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,643

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

Great
CASH CLEARING SALE
At Katz & Polvogt's.

Force
Used, not upon our customers, but our Stock. Indiscriminate cuts in prices in every department of our establishment. We do not wish to bore you with a rhetorical display, so give you plain facts and figures throughout this sheet.

Katz & Polvogt,
116 Market Street,
Leading Dry Goods Dealers.

Dress Goods Department.
No. 1. 15c Brocatelles at 9½c.
No. 2. 35c to 50c double width Wool Dress Goods, embracing mixtures, cheviots, cashmeres and Bengalines, sold at only 25c.
No. 3. 50c and 75c all-wool suitings, 40 to 54 inches, at only 39c.
No. 4. 75c all wool habit cloth 54 inches wide at 49c.
No. 5, 90c silk finished Henriettas 40 inches wide, all colors, 60c.
No. 6. 60c all wool silk finished Henriettos only 39c yard.
No. 7. Navy & Black storm Serge only 49c.
No. 8. 70c all wool 46 inch storm Serge only 49c.
No. 9. $1.25 all wool sail storm Serge only 98c.
No. 10. Our entire stock of Waists, silk, having sold at $1.19 to 1.50, sold at the uniform price of 75c.
No. 11. $1.25 Crepe de Cheneon, evening shades, only 85c.
No. 12. 75c 46 inch Muslia de Soie, only 39c, evening shades.
No. 13. $1.25 Black Satins only 69c.
No. 14. Mourning Dress Goods—$1.25 silk finished Henriettas only 89c.
No. 15. 90c silk finished Henrietta only 60c.
No. 16. $2.00 mourning veils only $1.25 per yard.
No. 17. Made veils, hemstiched and hemmed, at half prices.
No. 18. Mourning cashmere shawls at half price.
Flannel underware under cost.
40 to 50c children's flannels only 25c.
75c children's flannels only 50c.
50c ladies' ribbed vests only 25c.
75c ladies' natural wool vests only 50c.
Every ladies' flannel vest and pants over $1.25, some having sold for $2.50, will be sold at the uniform price, 98c.

Cloak Department.
No. 1. $5.00 Black Cloaks at only $2.00.
No. 2. $10.00 Cloaks at only $5.00.
No. 3. $15.00 to $18.00 Cloaks only $9.98.
No. 4. Children's 4 to 8 year Garments only $2.00 worth $5.00.
No. 5. Babies' Elderdown Coats with Angora fur worth $2.00, this week 98c.
Children's Caps—2,000 New Silk Caps just opened at half price—60c Caps, 39c; 80c Caps, 59c; 85c Caps, 65c; $1.10 Caps, 89c; $1.50 Caps, $1.00.
Babies' long coats, cashmere and silk, embroidered, $1.50 to 5.00.
Blankets—$1 25 grade, 75c; 3.00 grade, 1.50; 7.50 grade, 4.50.
Comforts—$6.00 Down Comforts, 4.50; 4.50 Fine Cotton Bat, 2.20; small size, 50c.
Rugs—$2.50 Willow Rugs, 1.50; 3.00 Persian Rugs, 1.98, 36x72.
75c Cocoa Matting, only 50c.
89c Shades fringed and patent rollers, only 49c.
Mattings—200 rolls just opened, purchased under the hammer.
15c mattting 9½c; 25c seamless 16 2-3c; 40c cotton warp 20c.
Hosiery Department—Great drive in this Department—15c Children's Black Hose only 10c; 40c Children's Fast Black Hose, silk finished, 25c; 25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose only 15c.
35c Ladies Black Hose, only 19c.
45c Ladies Black Hose, only 25c.
1,000 other bargains during the great Cash Clearing Sale at

Katz & Polvogt's.
116 Market Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 13 tf

Horses at Auction.
A. H. MORRIS, AUCTIONEER.
Just arrived and for sale at Southerland's Stables, one car load of Virginia Horses and Mares In the lot there is one of the finest saddle horses in the three States. Also one fine bay Mare which can trot a mile in less than three minutes, family broke and gentle. Can be used by a lady. These Horses will be sold on Saturday at eleven o'clock, without reserve to the highest bidder.
jan 18 2t DAVID MURPHY.

Will Leave for Atlanta, Ga
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
Clothing, Hats & Gent's Furnishing Goods
will be closed out within the next ten days AT
PRICES NEVER SOLD IN THIS CITY BEFORE. Cost will be no object.
OVERCOATS will be sold at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Remember that I mean business. The stock must be sold within the specified time from date. Therefore do not miss this opportunity.
I. SHRIER,
jan 18 1w Cor. Front and Princess Sts.

OUTLINES.

The Senate passed an appropriation bill and discussed the Nicaragua Canal bill; the Indian Appropriation bill considered in the House. —— A Minnesota farmer kills his wife, her parents and himself. ——Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, died in Asheville yesterday. —— Washington news—the condition of the U. S. Treasury; no instructions have been given to U. S. District Attorney Glenn to proceed against the American Tobacco Company, of Winston, N. C.; strong opposition has developed in the Senate against the ratification of the Japanese treaty. —— The Mercantile National Bank of New York swindled out of nearly $150,000. —— Kanakas and half-white Royalists revolted in Hawaii, but were suppressed by the troops of the Republic. —— A prize-fight at Coney Island between Jack Dempsey and Tommy Ryan resulted in the defeat of the former. —— Troops called out to aid the police of Brooklyn in protecting street railways from strikers ——Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton closed quiet; middling gulf 6 cents; middling uplands 5¾ cents; Southern flour dull but steady; common to fair extra $3.10 @3 00; good to choice do. $3 10@3 50. wheat dull and unchanged but steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 60¾ @61 cents; afloat 62½ cents; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 51¼@51½ cents; afloat 53½@53¾ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 38½@39½ cents bid; rosin steady; strained common to good $1.85@1.40.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Nansen North Pole expedition, which sailed from Norway in June, 1893.

This is Gen. Lee's birthday, an anniversary which ought to be respectfully observed and honored throughout the South.

Senators Hill and Gorman are said to be jealous of each other, but to the unsophisticated citizen at a distance it does not appear what they have got to be jealous of.

It is predicted by some who are keeping an eye on the cotton mill movement Southward that $100,000,000 will be invested in mills in the South within the next five years.

One hundred bales of cotton were shipped the other day at Selma, Ala., for Kobe, Japan. This cotton which has been extra compressed and bagged and banded to make it more secure, went by rail to New York, where it will be shipped and go to its destination by way of the Suez Canal.

Edison, the electrician, seems to have come from a nicotine-proof family. When he is hard at work he smokes twenty cigars a day, and ordinarily ten, and strong ones, too. This ought to kill him, but his grand father, who lived to be 103, was a hard smoker and chewer all his life. Some men are fearfully and wonderfully constructed.

A Northern contemporary informs us that "Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, nominated by the Republicans of North Carolina for the U. S. Senate, will be the first Republican from that State to sit in the Senate for twenty-two years." We don't think he will sit for twenty-two years, and will probably retire at the end of two.

Hon Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, got into a stew by the report that he said that a good many of the New York preachers traded off the passes they had over his road. When confronted by a committee of preachers who demanded a retraction he declared he never said it, but that it was the wicked invention of some born prevaricator.

Ohio, Mr. McKinley's State, seems to be on the ragged edge. According to a special dispatch to the New York *Post* the farms in that State are worth $50,000,000 less than they were a year ago, while the indebtedness of their owners is $8,000,000 more. Mr. McMinley's plan of high protection to bring prosperity to everybody, the farmers included, does not seem to have panned out in his State, nor anywhere else, for that matter.

An authority on vital statistics in New York says it isn't the Russian grip which has now got Gotham but an old Irish grip which flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century and was known as coccoluche. The impression has prevailed for some time that the Irish had the grip on New York, but it may be incidentally remarked that the coccoluche isn't a bit more popular than the Russian grip, if it is of Milesian origin, for nobody is rushin' to catch either of them.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 36°; 8 p. m 46°; maximum, 55°; minimum, 36°; mean, 46°.
Rainfall for the day .01; rainfall for the month up to date 1.06 inches.
FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.
For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair, warmer, south winds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. SNEEDEN—For rent.
JAS. D. NUTT—Worth your while.
N. Y. & W. S. S. Co.—Sailing days.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Col. E. D. Hall continues quite sick.

— Alderman Gore has returned from Raleigh.

— Mr, Wm. H. Smith, of Sanford, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Mary Vincent is spending a few months in Brunswick, Ga., with relatives.

— Col. H. B. Short, of Lake Waccamaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Dr. Elisha Porter, of Pender, has almost recovered from his recent sickness, the STAR is glad to hear.

— Mr. B. F. Keith has returned from Pender county, where he went to attend the funeral services of his father.

— Mr. E. G. Carrier, of Asheville, is in the city with a view of entering into business here in a new enterprise.

— Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Hewlette and Miss Annie May Cardes have returned from Raleigh, where they have been at the bedside and funeral of Mrs. Hewlette's mother.

— Messrs. E. A. Farrior, Kenansville; J. H. Lewis, Charlotte; L. J. Pepper, Southport; J. W. White, Roseboro; E. G. Carrier, Asheville; J. B. Cherry, Jr., Greensboro; W. B. Stevens, Southport; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; R. P. Homer, Homer, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

THEY ALL TALK ALIKE.

What Cotton Mills Have Done for Rock Hill, S. C.

Here is what another practical business man says of cotton mills:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
ROCK HILL, S. C., December 24.

The establishment of cotton mills in this section has had the healthiest possible effect upon the business interests of this community. They have materially added to the business and prosperity of the town. We have also much improvement in the financial condition of the farmers adjacent to our mills, owing to the fact that a higher home market is thereby furnished for cotton and other farm products. The bulk of capital invested in cotton mills in this vicinity is local money. Our cotton mills have been very profitable in our town. Local investors consider our mill securities of the best class, and additional investments in mills in this section must of necessity prove profitable with judicious management.

W. L. RODDEY, President.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—488 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 84 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—358 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 58 bbls rosin, 35 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—10 bales cotton.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—59 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 185 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R R—50 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—1 bale cotton, 249 bbls rosin, 29 bbls tar.

Williams' flat—2 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1397 bales; spirits turpentine, 85 casks; rosin. 550 bbls; tar, 76 bbls; crude turpentine.5 bbls.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Spot cotton quiet in New York at 5¾c: quiet in Wilmington at 5c for middling.

Receipts here yesterday, 1,397 bales; same day last year, 813. Receipts for the week ended January 18.h, 4,171 bales, same week last year, 5,053. Receipts for crop year to date, 209,719 bales; for same time last year, 179,019.

— New York futures closed steady and one to two points lower than the closing quotations Thursday. January and February opened at 5.57 and closed 5.56; March, 5 61 and closed 5.60; April, 5 65 and closed 5 63; May, 5 69 and closed 5.67; June, 5 72 and closed 5.71; July, 5 76 and closed 5.75; August, 5.81 and closed 5.80; September, 5.85 and closed 5 88; October, 5.90 and closed 5 88; November, 5 93; December, 5.97.

The Newspaper Men at Raleigh.

It is said that there is now the greatest gathering of newspaper men at Raleigh ever known there at any Legislature, and the office of Principal Clerk, S. P. Satterfield of the House, is always crowded with the busy reporters who are on the alert copying bills and gleaning information. Mr. Satterfield is an efficient officer and has already made the reputation of being very courteous and accommodating to the newspaper men, as are also his assistants, Messrs. Stanford, Lindsay, Lillington, McDuffie, Conrad and Reading Clerk Chapin. Mr. Halliburton, doorkeeper of the Senate, is also a clever and accommodating officer.

Preparations For the A. M. E. Conference.

The general Conference commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city on Wednesday evening last, and on yesterday completed arrangements with the city and suburban churches for the entertainment of the delegates during the general Conference that meets here in 1896. Bishop Arnett left for Charleston yesterday. Bishop Gaines will remain in the city a few days longer to arrange with the railroad authorities for transportation of delegates.

— The American Encyclopædic Dictionary is now complete in 49 Parts. Send in orders at once.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The Produce Exchange will be closed to-day.

— Mr. C. W. Dahlgren has organized a class in gymnastics at the Y. M. C. A.

— Kale (Norfolk) quoted in New York at 35@60c; spinach (Norfolk) $1.50 @2.00; Baltimore, $1.35.

— This is the anniversary of the birth of one of the world's greatest men—Robert Edward Lee.

— Messrs. Cronly & Morris sold by auction yesterday 81 shares of Navassa Guano Co. stock at $110.00 per share.

— This will be the song in Washington soon: "Picayune Butler's coming, coming; Picayune Butler's coming to town."

— There was 17 feet 8 inches water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 a. m. Thursday; a fall of 7 feet 8 inches during the previous 24 hours.

— The Y. M. C. A. boys have their favorite to talk to them to-morrow. Dr. Geo. C. Worth will speak at 3 15. A large number of boys will no doubt be there.

— "City Charities Sunday" will be observed in the First Presbyterian church at the morning service. In the evening Dr. Hoge's subject, in the course of addresses to young men, will be "Purpose."

— Sam Smith, colored, charged with stealing a hand-cart, was sent to jail in default of bail by Justice McGowan to answer the charge of larceny at the next term of the Criminal Court.

— Local forecast made yesterday: The weather will probably remain fair in this vicinity for the next two days, but with increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, and winds increasing in force.

— At St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church to-morrow the usual morning services will be conducted by Rev. Jas. M. Rawlings, D. D, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Thos. C. Diggs will give an object lesson at night.

— The British steamer *Turquoise* cleared yesterday for Liverpool, Eng., with 6,055 bales cotton, weighing 2 936,958 pounds and valued at $158,875. Vessel and cargo by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

— The announcement that the "Six Smith Sisters" would appear at the Opera House was incorrect. These famous ladies furnish the fifth and last entertainment in this year's Elite Course, and will sing in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium Friday night, February 1st.

— Miss Janie Hewett, a young lady eighteen years old, niece of Mrs. I. B. Rhodes, died at the latter's residence in this city Thursday evening, after an illness of four days with typhoid fever. Her remains were carried to her home at Royal Oak, Brunswick county, yesterday morning for interment.

— Strong, the Reform Mayor of New York, is in favor of keeping the saloons open on Sundays from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m. This is an acknowledgement that the Sunday liquor law cannot be enforced in New York, and that it is obeyed only by the better class of saloon-keepers. Strong's position has almost paralyzed Dr. Parkhurst.

— A correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, writing from Clarkton, says: "All the persons recommended to the Legislature for Justices of the Peace from this township are negroes." This is because the Bladen Pops. have been reading Butler's *Caucasian*, which until recently carried at its masthead the flag of "white supremacy."

EDITOR DANA'S ADDRESS.

He Shows How Easily the Circulation of a Newspaper May Be Increased.

Charles A. Dana, the brilliant editor of the New York *Sun*, recently delivered an address before the class in journalism at Cornell University, from which the following is taken:

There is one other curious point which I passed over without reflection when discussing the present cheapness of printing paper, and which I will come back to now. It is a pretty interesting curiosity. Paper is so cheap, that supposing you are interested in proving that the circulation of your newspaper is something immense, enormous, you can do it for certain with very slight expense. Having got your plates, your presses and everything there, you can print a couple of hundred thousand extra papers at a cost which is almost nothing compared to the advertising you may get from it; and then, instead of a circulation of 500,000 every morning, you can show a circulation of 700,000. The utility of that mass of printed papers is not destroyed. They are not sold, to be sure, but their printing is recorded truthfully by the presses, and they show in the figures of your circulation, which the advertisers love to examine. Then you can transport them, so I have heard, let us say, to Glen's Falls, where we will suppose there is a factory in which they make paper boxes; and you can send your 200,000 sheets which you have printed for advertising display, and have them brought back to you in the form of paper boxes, that are really useful and may be sold for something. The advertisers are much impressed, but they don't get the boxes. (Laughter.)

Sociable for Boys and Girls.

A pleasant "Sociable" was given last night at the Y. M. C. A. by the Ladies' Auxiliary, to the boys and girls who took part in the "Brownies" entertainment recently given there, and to the members of the Boys' Branch of the Association. There were about seventy-five persons present. Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Latta had charge of the arrangements.

Saturday Night Prayer Meeting.

Prayer and experience meeting of working and business men as usual at 8 o'clock to-night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, N. W. corner Front and Mulberry streets. Masters of steamers and vessels with their crews, are invited to attend.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BILL TO REDUCE BOND OF SHERIFF OF PITT COUNTY FINALLY PASSED.

Senate Refuses to Honor Lee's Birthday—House Contested Election Case from Pender County Decided in Favor of Croom, Republican—G. Z. French Denies Complicity in the Swepson Swindles of 1868 69.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by President Doughton, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Raleigh. The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Carver introduced a bill to protect owners of cattle and other animals.

Mr. Hamrick, to abolish the Geological Survey in North Carolina.

Mr. Ammons, a bill to amend the Laws of 1893 in regard to inspectors in Buncombe, Mitchell and Madison counties. Also, a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Dalby, a bill to authorize James A. Crews, late Sheriff of Granville, to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Sharp, to compel witnesses to testify in certain cases.

Mr. Paddison, to amend the Constitution so as to reduce the homestead exemption.

Mr. Fortune, for the relief of M. N. Hamrick. Also, for relief of Lawson Reynolds.

Mr. David, to amend the Act of 1893, incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Fowler, to regulate the rate of interest.

Mr. Stephens, to make the fee for marriage license $1.50.

Mr. Grant, to amend chapter 180, Laws of 1885, changing the times of Jones, Pender and Craven Courts. Also, bill to amend the law creating the State Board of Health.

The clerk read a communication from the Secretary of State in response to a resolution of inquiry, in which he stated that there were in the State 107 general agents, about six hundred special agents, and that about two hundred licenses had been issued in the State to insurance companies.

Mr. Fortune moved that 250 copies of the bill introduced by him on the general election law be printed for distribution, and the motion prevailed.

Bill to amend chapter 258, Laws of 1891, to protect owners of stock in Hyde county, passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Mt. Airy so as to regulate liquor licenses, passed its second reading.

Bill to reduce the bonds of the Sheriff of Pitt county, was taken up at 12 o'clock. This is the bill which created much discussion in the House and finally passed.

Mr. Forbes, of Pitt, first took the floor upon the bill. He said that the bond had formerly been $72,000. He said that this bill was not meant to affect the particular case of the present Sheriff of Pitt county or any other particular case. He said he had been told by Sheriff King, of Pitt, (who was re-elected by the Commissioners because the sheriff-elect could not give bond) that $80,000 was enough for the sheriff's bond.

Mr. Forbes went on to say that if this bill didn't pass, that Mr. King, the Democratic sheriff, would be bonded in a few days, and hold the office two years more, and keep Mr. Thigpen, the Populist sheriff, out of the office. This did not accord very well with his statement in the outset that the bill was not meant to offset any particular case, but it served to show the exact locality of the hole in the cocoanut.

Mr. Mewborne, of Lenoir, said that this bond as it now stood was exorbitant and excessive. He said that there were not five sheriffs elected on the Populist ticket below the Wilmington & Weldon railroad who could give their bonds. He paid his respects to the County Commissioners, and said that they were so great and high and mighty that the only way to get them to do anything was to write to them on gilt-edge paper and have it highly perfumed. They would not bond Mr. Thigpen because they did not believe that sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, Speaker Walser in the chair. Rev. Mr. Gentry, of the House, offered prayer.

Mr. Cox presented a petition in regard to fish commissioners.

Mr. Ewart, report from the Committee on Elections in the case of Croom vs. Ward, from Pender county.

Mr. McClammy presented the minority report in the same case.

Mr. Monroe, minority report on House bill 62.

Mr. Duffy, report from the Judiciary Committee on House bill 90, recommending its passage.

Mr. Robinson, report from the Judiciary Committee on House bill 6, recommending it passage.

Mr. Wooten, from the Committee on Corporations, recommending the passage of House bills Nos. 6, 18 and 148.

Mr. Gallop, from the committee, recommended the passage of House bill 83.

Mr. Ray, of Macon, a joint resolution to elect postmasters by the people.

Mr. Ewart, House resolution calling for information as to number of employes of the House.

Mr. McClammy, bill to extend the time of sheriffs' settling taxes.

Mr. French, resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet Monday.

Mr. Yates, of Richmond, bill to raise revenue for educational purposes from the sale of pistols, knives, etc.

Mr. Speed, bill to protect fire insurance policies.

Mr. Walker, bill to clear the channel of Big Toubling Creek, Rockingham county.

Mr. Lineback, resolution from Committee on Privileges and Elections, to appoint sub-committees.

Mr. Black, bill for relief of J. W. Long, of Rutherford county.

Mr. Vickers, bill to incorporate the trustees of Watts Hospital. Also, bill to amend the charter of Trinity College.

Mr. Pool, bill for an appropriation for a colored State Normal School at Elizabeth City. Also, bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay F. M. Godfrey, Jr., for services as shell commissioner.

Mr. Woodard, bill to protest against floating logs in Swain county. Also, bill to amend the school law.

Mr. Peebles, bill to appoint tax collector in Northampton county.

Mr. Lineback, bill to change the time of holding courts in Forsyth county.

Mr. McKenzie, bill to protect against barbed wire.

Mr. Wooten, bill to amend section 3749 of the Code.

Mr. McLeod, bill to amend sections 581, 582, 583 and 584 of the Code.

Mr. Baker, bill to amend section 976 of the Code.

Mr. Davis gave notice that contributions by members for Nebraska sufferers be handed to Rev. N. B. Cobb.

Mr. French arose to a question of personal privilege, and referred to an article in the *News and Observer*, charging him with corruption in the Legislature of 1868 9. He specified each charge and denounced the author as a liar. He emphatically denied each charge in a short speech on the history of the bonds that were made the basis of the charge.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—After some further debate on the Pitt county bill, Mr. Forbes called for the previous question and the bill passed its second and third reading by a *viva voce* vote.

Discussion next arose over a resolution that the Legislature observe to-morrow as a legal holiday in honor of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, The Populists favored holding a session from ten till twelve o'clock, and an amendment was adopted designating those hours.

Mr. Rice, of New Hanover, stated that if the Senate was anxious to work he would offer an amendment that they meet at eight o'clock, a. m., and do four hours' work; but this was defeated, as well as several other amendments, and the Senate adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock a. m., and adjourn at twelve. This action is greatly ridiculed here as being characteristic of the Populists.

The House remained in session till nearly 4 o'clock this afternoon. Nearly all of the time after the morning hour was taken up with the contested election case of Croom, of Pender, against Ward, Democrat, the sitting member from that county. After a long debate, led by Ray on the Democratic side, and Lusk on the Republican side, Croom was declared entitled to the seat by a strict party vote of 67 to 45. Croom was sworn in.

The House then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning. The House had adopted a resolution to adjourn and observe to morrow as a holiday, but under the law cannot do so without the concurrence of the Senate.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Report—Large Investment Buying on Probabilities of a Decrease in Acreage Next Season.

NEW YORK, January 17.

In face of the continued dullness of speculation, the strength of the cotton market is remarkable, as there is no sign of any cessation in the movement of the crop, and the support which in the early part of the season was furnished by large purchases for American spinners, appears to have been withdrawn. The buyers now are those who are apt to appear in seasons of extremely low prices, and accumulate a certain amount of cotton for what might be termed investment purposes. These buyers do not purchase any great quantity of cotton at one time, but their name seems to be legion, and their purchases, though small in quantity, are large in the aggregate. These buyers are supplied by sales against cotton bought in the South and stored in various sections of the country, and also by the sales of exporters who prefer to avail themselves of the opportunity to hedge in this market rather than in Liverpool.

The demand for cotton from the Continent continues on a large scale, absorbing the offerings of the Southern markets, and maintaining prices above the parity of those current here. The basis for the investment buying would seem to be the probabilities of a decrease in the acreage next season, and a reduction in the yield as a result of the disorganization of labor which must follow from the removal of the intelligent supervision upon large plantations Our advices from many sections of the South, where the arrangements for the new crop are now being made, are to the effect that those who have heretofore employed labor for the purpose of raising the crop are adopting two different methods of procedure. One portion of the large planters appears to be simply reducing the acreage, while another portion is turning its land over to its employes and arranging with them for the payment of a rental in the shape of cotton to be grown next season. Both of these methods will of course reduce the yield, as those who rent the land will not have the same supervision as in previous years, and the crop will be badly cultivated and poorly fertilized.

In the meantime the market remains on a very slow basis, with fluctuations representing only the temporary needs of local traders. Those who look for a further decline, believe that the stagnation in speculation will eventually bring about the liquidation of these investment holdings on the theory that it is simply a question of time when disgust will take possession of holders at the failure of the market to improve. This course might be expected to follow had the interest been accumulated on an advancing market, but the cotton which has been bought and is now held, has been purchased with a full idea of the magnitude of this crop, and in that respect recalls the long interest which was made in August, 1893, and refused to liquidate until the short crop enabled them to do so at a profit. It requires no perspicacity to discover reasons why cotton should decline from 5½c. per pound. It calls for an insight into the future to find substantial reasons for an advance other than that cotton is now selling belw what is usually believed to be the cost of production.

"CHARITY SUNDAY."

At a meeting of the clergy of the city in the Autumn, it was determined, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Associated Charities, to change the "Charity Sunday" from October to January. To-morrow is the day agreed upon as most convenient for all. To-morrow collections will be taken up in all our churches for the work of the Associated Charities among the poor of the city. To-morrow the religious community will acknowledge its duty to help and care for its sick and needy; and it will endorse the one common work undertaken for that purpose, and will contribute towards its support. The work and its object deserve a general endorsement and a liberal contribution.

Both in this country and in Europe "Charity" and "Hospital" Sundays have proved to be blessings to the poor and afflicted. We trust *our* "Charity Sunday" will not fall behind in this good work.

Let every man and woman in the city remember that this collection is taken only *once* in the whole year, and to-day let each recollect and *prepare* for the offering to-morrow.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

TROUBLES OF THE TRUCKERS.

SOME OF THEM LIE IN THE COMMISSION HOUSES NORTH.

A Truck Farmer's Observations on the Subject of Consignment Sales.

A gentleman, who has been closely identified with the trucking business of Charleston, said to a reporter of the *News and Courier* that the vegetable farmers had had many things to contend against in recent years, and that they had sought many remedies for their troubles, but he believed that the manner in which the commission business in New York and other Northern cities was conducted was responsible for the greater part of the hardship which the truckmen had to suffer. "As matters now stand, and as the business is now conducted," he continued, "the producer is completely at the mercy of the commission merchant. Whatever the merchant says his stuff brought the farmer has to accept as final, and as a natural consequence there are many abuses which might be brought to light if there was any possible way of having a full and complete investigation.

"Some years ago the farmers organized an association and some efforts were made to better the condition of the truck raiser. The first thing the Association did was to make a violent attack on the transportation lines. This was all well enough in its way, and I suppose there were some cases in which the rates were too high, but the Association made a fatal mistake when it stopped where it did. I believe that the fight that was made obtained some beneficial modifications in rates. Sufficient, at least, was accomplished to show that such an organization, if well maintained and conducted in an aggressive manner, would help the farmers.

"If I had had any say-so in the matter I should have urged the Association to turn its attention to the commission business in New York. The Association might have urged its members to have representatives in New York while their produce was being marketed, or it might have done still better and sent a man on there whose business it would have been to look after the interests of all the truckmen of this section in a general way at least.

"There are undoubtedly plenty of men in the commission business in the North who are thoroughly reliable, but there are also plenty of others who, to say the least of it, will bear watching. I could mention plenty of cases where men have sent, say ten or twenty barrels of potatoes to New York on the same day, some consigned to one merchant and some to another. The potatoes had been dug from the same field, they were shipped in the same cars, they arrived in New York at the same time and were sold the same day, and yet when the merchants made their returns one had sold for half again as much as the other. A slight variance in price might easily and legitimately be accounted for, but such large differences as I have sometimes seen under these conditions can only be explained in one way, and they have convinced me of the fact that every large truck producer should have some means of protecting himself against dishonest commission men.

"I am glad to say that something of this kind is going to be done by some of the farmers this year. I know of one farmer, at least, who is going to have a personal representative in the Northern markets this Spring. Of course, I am aware that the smaller farmers could not afford to send a man North and that is the very reason why I was anxious that the Association should have taken this matter up. It would not be impossible, however, for the truckmen of each section to combine their interests in so good a cause, and unite in keeping a man in the market whose business it would be to look after their affairs.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Nominations Made for Successors to Senators Ransom and Vance.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.—The caucus of Democratic members of the General Assembly to-night nominated Hon. Thos. W. Mason for United States Senator, to succeed Ransom, and Hon. Lee S. Overman for the short term, to succeed Vance. Osborn, Armfield, Crawford and Bennett received votes also for the short term, and C. B. Aycock and James H. Pou for the long term.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.—At the meeting of the Democratic caucus here to-night for the nomination of U. S. Senators—a nomination for compliment only—the following gentlemen were offered by their friends for the Eastern Senatorship: Mason, Aycock, Pou and Governor Carr. Mason was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 20 to 16 for the other three candidates.

There were five ballots taken for the Western Senatorship with the following gentlemen in nomination: Overman, Osborne, Armfield, Crawford and R. T. Bennett. On the last ballot Overman received 25 votes, Armfield and Osborne 1 each. Both nominations were made unanimous.

There were present 38 members of the Legislature. At the outset it was agreed by all to eliminate Ransom and Jarvis from the contest and so they were not named.

MR. G. Z. FRENCH,

The Republican Representative from New Hanover, Creates a Sensation.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.—Mr. G. Z. French created a sensation in the House to-day by arising to a point of personal privilege, and denouncing as lies statements made in the daily newspapers of the city (referring to the *News & Observer*), in which allusion was made to French's connection with Swepson's operations in 1868. The *News & Observer* will to-morrow reply to Mr. French and publish his record in full.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent,
THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS RECENTLY repaired and put in good order.
1. Southwest corner Dock and Second streets, 12 rooms, with gas, water and other conveniences.
2. Dwelling southwest corner Dock and Fifth st eets, 8 rooms, with gas, water, &c.
3. New dwelling, Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets, 8 rooms, with all modern conveniences.
For terms apply to J. W. SNEEDEN,
jan 19 2t Smith Building, Princess St.

"Worth Your While."
ALL THOSE PERSONS WHO WILL KINDLY favor me with a little of their trade from now till First February will be presented with every 50 cents worth of goods purchased with a beautiful bl oming Bulb.
JAS. D. NUTT,
jan 19 tf The Druggist.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 75 for three months, 60 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 00; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line 1st insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements $1 00 per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19 1895

THEY MUST SOLVE IT THEMSELVES.

The farmers of the United States have a problem to solve—how they can make farm products profitable—but they must solve it themselves. No political party can solve it for them, because any political party which tried it would find itself confronted by conditions over which it would not have the slightest control. Possibly a large increase in the volume of the currency might stimulate prices somewhat in this country, but it would not affect the prices of what went abroad, for in foreign markets the American farmer must meet competition from other countries and be able to sell as low as they do to sell at all. But if it did stimulate prices on what the farmer had to sell so would it stimulate the prices on what he had to buy, so that in the end he would be very little the gainer.

If the low prices of farm products were the result of political policies only then a change of methods might have some effect in advancing prices, but they are not. Political policies have had much to do with bringing embarrassment to the farmers as a class because heavy tribute was imposed on them for the benefit of men engaged in other industries and this tribute was exacted regardless of the price the farmer received for the fruits of his labor and acres. Whether he got a dollar a bushel for his wheat or fifty cents, or twelve cents a pound for his cotton or six cents, the tribute had to come all the same, and the worst of it was the tribute increased as the price of his products decreased, so that the less able he was to pay the more he had to pay. It was within the domain of politics to right this wrong by more equitable legislation and this the Democratic party tried to do, and in a great measure did, by the new tariff bill which it gave the country in place of the plundering McKinley bill.

But this, while it helps the farmer by preventing him from being robbed, has not raised and will not raise the price of the staple crops in the selling of which our farmers must compete with the farmers of other countries which raise more than they consume themselves.

While there may be and doubtless are incidental causes for the low price of our staple crops, the main cause is over-production, and this is the problem which confronts the farmer, who himself must solve it. It is a very serious one, and one which the Western farmer will find it much more difficult to master than the Southern farmer. Twenty-five years ago, he could have done so with a tenth part of the effort it will now require, for then he would have had simply to regulate his own crops, if they proved too large to be profitable, without reference to the production of other countries, which were then not competitors, but which have since become formidable ones, with a prospect of becoming more so.

The over-production of to-day is not simply the result of increased acreage and larger yield in this country, but of the increased production of other countries at the same time, which, added to the crops of this country, have over stocked the markets of the world. Twenty-five years ago Europe looked to the United States for her foodstuff supplies. She does not now. Russia raises a surplus of wheat, the British possessions in America raise a large surplus, India raises a surplus, and Argentina, which ten years ago didn't raise wheat enough to feed its own people, has become the great wheat-growing country of the world whose crop for 1894 is estimated at 666,000,000, of which nearly 500,000,000 is for export, in other words an exportable crop nearly as large as the crop of the United States. The Argentine farmer can raise wheat for less money than the American farmer can, and can deliver it in European markets for less. What then is the American wheat-grower to do? How is he to meet this new and formidable competition?

As a reduction of acreage, with diversified farming, has been urged as the only way of solving the problem as to cotton, so the Western farmer is now being urged to reduce his wheat acreage and turn his attention to other crops as the only solution of the wheat problem, and it looks as if it must come to this that the wheat-grower must gauge his acreage to the demands of the home market and abandon the foreign markets altogether, unless new markets can be found, such as the construction of the Nicaragua Canal might give him. Either a reduction of acreage to conform to the home demand, or feeding the surplus to stock, as many are now doing, seems to be the only hope of the Western wheat grower.

A somewhat similar condition confronts the cotton-grower of the South. The cotton acreage of other countries is expanding, too. Countries which ten or twenty years ago produced little or no cotton, are becoming large producers, and others are being added to the number. With Egypt, (the cotton area of which is being largely extended by dams on the Nile,) we have India, both of which are large producers, and to these must be added Southern Siberia, which has millions of acres adapted to the growing of cotton, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other countries in Central and South America where the industry is still in its infancy, but where it is capable of attaining colossal proportions.

With this actuality and potentiality confronting him what is the Southern cotton-grower to do? How is he to meet this present and future competition? There is but one way and that is by so planting that he can live independent of cotton, and have that for his side instead of his main crop. Better for him to do what the wheat grower will be compelled to do, raise only enough to meet the demands of home manufacturers and get a fair price for it than raise thrice as much and sell it at a loss. Diversified farming is his hope—the solution of this problem—as it is the hope of the Western wheat-grower, who is not as well able to carry it out as the Southern cotton planter is.

MINOR MENTION.

The present Legislature of this State seems to have taken a contract to abolish about everything that had been established by previous Legislatures. So far bills have been introduced to abolish the present system of county government, the Railroad Commission, the criminal courts, the State Guard, and the Naval Reserves. They haven't yet moved to abolish the penitentiary and the charitable and educational institutions of the State, but they will proceed to put them under the control of their partisans without regard to fitness, and that will be the next thing to it. There may be some other things they will move to abolish before they get through, of which they have not yet thought. If this Legislature does nothing else it will achieve reputation as a pull down Legislature and a wrecker generally. As we have heretofore remarked, nearly every one, if not every one, of these measures is of Republican origin, but the Populists are coming to their support with a readiness which shows how they are influenced and controlled by the leading Republicans in that body. So far as the votes go a man would need a forty-horse magnifying glass to see the difference between a Republican and a Populist except when it comes to voting on free silver and then the difference can be seen without any magnifying glass, for the Republican votes his way and lets the Populist play his little lone hand.

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With an incomprehensible perversity or stupidity, we don't know which, the Populist organs in this and in other States have been contending that over-production was not the cause of the low prices of farm products. The reports on the values of the respective crops for several years show that the corn crop of 1889, which was 2,112,892,000 bushels was worth $597,918,000, and the crop of last year which was 1,212,770,000 bushels worth $554,719,000. The crop of 1889 which was 900,000,000 bushels larger than the crop of last year was worth only $32,000,000 more. There is an object lesson in that. But we have another in cotton. The value of the cotton exports from the United States for the four months ending December 31st was $106,319,843, against $114,159,702 for the corresponding period of 1893. In the four months ending December 31st last, the amount shipped was 1,835,889,220 against 1,424,402 685 for the corresponding period of the previous year, so that while we exported 411,486,535 more pounds of cotton, we received for it $8,000,000 less. Can't everyone who has sense enough to go in out of the wet see in the figures here presented, the relation between prices and production? Unless some extraordinary condition prevails the small crop always brings the higher price and the large crop proportionately the lower price. This is true not only of the staple crops, but of all crops.

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The nihilistic spirit of the majority of the Legislature now in session at Raleigh is shown by the movement to abolish the State Guard, the main dependence of the State for the preservation of law and order in the event of riot and bloodshed. Several times within recent years serious trouble, which might have resulted in the destruction of much property and loss of life, has been averted by the timely presence of companies of the State Guard, which holds itself in readiness to go where ordered and to obey the commands of the proper authorities, and this without any reward. The pretence for abolishing this strong arm of the law is, we believe, that it costs the State a little money to maintain it, but what it costs is a cipher in comparison to the service the Guard has rendered the State, or would render it in case of emergency. There is hardly a State in the Union which has not a State Guard, and that does not take better care of it than North Carolina has taken of hers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The Republicans, it is said, purpose to work along lines of their own and to help the Democrats in the Senate when, and only when, it suits them. The McKinley bill would seem to be at the bottom of this movement, and we may set it down as certain that Tom Reed will attend to it.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— With the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works busy on armor plating for Russia, and the Illinois Steel Company at work on an armor plate plant for Japan, it must be admitted by the ex-calamity howlers that America has started the New Year with a pretty good foundry trade with the outer barbarians of Europe and Asia.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— The movement of the Massachusetts mills toward the cotton fields means that New England and the South are coming to understand that they need each other. What a saving of life and treasure might have been effected if they could have come to this realization a generation or so sooner!—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— Technical training and technical skill only are necessary in the South, as they are confessedly necessary in the North, and we shall be very foolish if we do not recognize the fact in time. Dr. T. A. Tomkins, of Charlotte, was trained in a technological school, and his remarkable success is proof of what such training will do for a naturally bright and energetic man. We speak of Mr. Tompkins because he is so widely known in the South and because he as done good work in nearly every Southern State.—*Charleston News & Courier, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal*: Mr. Andrew S. Crowell died at his home in Goose Creek township Sunday at two o'clock, at the age of 72 years.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: The tobacco crop of Nash county will be much larger this year than in 1894. Experience has demonstrated the folly of raising five cent cotton.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat*: Mr. Robert Savage, a farmer living near Hobgood, went out early Monday morning to attend to his stock. In a little while he was found dead. He seemed to have drawn a bucket of water and started to his stock and fell. He was about 60 years old.

— Southport *Leader*: The survey of the Cape Fear river from Wilmington to Federal Point was finished last Saturday by the U. S. Engineering Corps. The proposed line of the Snow's Marsh jetty, which will soon be built, was staked out last week. The U. S. engineers are now taking tide observations in Snow's Marsh channel.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: This morning the jury in the Perry murder case brought in their verdict. "Guilty of murder in the second degree," said foreman Jenkins, and the Perry trial was over. The verdict is a popular one, not many people thinking that Perry should hang. The penalty will, in all probability, be about 30 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: On last Monday night a man, with his face completely masked, entered Mr. Fred Threatt's house, in Buford township about twelve miles south of here, and drawing a pistol demanded of Mrs. Threatt that she open the safe in which Mr. Threatt's money was deposited. She opened the safe, the robber all the while keeping his pistol drawn on her. The robber then went to the safe and took therefrom twenty-five hundred dollars in gold and five or six hundred dollars in bills. Mr. Threatt is a very old man and was totally unable to defend his treasure.

— Charlotte *News*: They are bringing the mills South not only from New England, but from Canada. The business cards of James Leslie & Co., manufacturers of Machine Card Clothing, Hand Stripping Cards, Leather Belting and Loom Reeds, 428 St. Paul street, Montreal, will shortly be made to read "Second Avenue, Dilworth, Charlotte, N. C." Mr. James Leslie, of the Montreal firm, is here to-day, and this morning had the building site for his factory laid off. A *News* reporter met Mr. Leslie this morning. He says that he will have his factory in operation by the middle of May. The building will be of brick, two stories high, and will contain 16 000 square feet. The capital invested is $80 000. Mr. Leslie says that the factory will employ 90 hands of a high class of labor.

TWINKLINGS.

— Little Georgy—Papa, why do you say that the pen is more powerful than the sword?

Papa—Because you cannot sign checks with a sword.—*Revue Anecdotique.*

— Mrs. Situp—Why, you are home quite early, for a change.

Mr. Situp—Yes, my throat's swollen so I can't swallow anything.—*Puck.*

— Benedick (3 a. m.)—My dear, can't you do something to quiet that child?

Mrs Benedick (wearily walking)—Well, I might hand him over to you.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— He—"Young Plugleigh is going to the dogs fast."

She—"I'm sorry for the dogs."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "I saw in a society paper that advanced women have practically banished punctuation points from their letter writing."

"Perhaps they do not wish to be known as women of the period."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Monroe Whalen, of Birmingham, Ala. write: "I purchased six bottles of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Amzi Godden, and it has entirely cured me of a case of Piles of 22 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." [H. HARDING, J. HICKS] BUNTING, †

THE SEAL FAMILY.

The First Aquatic Animal That Seems Its Name—Eskimo Johnnie Kills.

The seal family is an exceedingly varied and interesting one, but with the exception of the harbor seal the several species are about as unknown to the average American as if they inhabited the planet Mars. In endeavoring to better this condition of things a writer in St. Nicholas, in which the accompanying pretty picture in found, names among the seals of our shores the West Indian seal seen by Columbus in 1494 when he and his crew landed on a little rocky islet south of Hai-

THE HARP SEAL.

ti to look for his missing caravels; the California sea elephant, the largest of all seals; the hooded seal, the harp seal, the ribbon seal, the ringed seal, the gray seal and the bearded seal.

Nearly all the seals have large eyes, rounded heads, short necks, and coarse hair of no value save to the Eskimo.

The adult male harp seal or saddle back seal is, according to this writer, the most beautiful of all our true seals and also the most abundant and valuable. Thousands are killed annually off Newfoundland and Labrador for their oil. The prevailing color of this species is creamy yellow, when clean and dry, on which is laid a broad and conspicuous saddle mark of jet black, which sometimes covers the middle of the side and is partly repeated on the head. The female is of a dull white or straw color, and when born the young are quite white and woolly. The adult male is about 6 feet in length and the female 5 feet.

Most strangely colored of all seals, however, is the curious ribbon seal. On a smooth ground color of either blackish brown or yellowish gray nature has sportively laid some broad, yellowish white ribbons. One goes around the back of the head and ties under the throat.

Although the little ringed seal, contemptuously called the floe rat by English sailors, is the smallest of our species, it is also the most enterprising. In the cold waters of the north it goes simply everywhere. This seal is the first aquatic animal Eskimo children are taught to kill, and when 7-year-old Eskimo Johnnie kills his first seal the proud father hangs the teeth and front flippers around his neck as trophies of his skill.

Six Little Turkeys.

Six little turkeys, all in a row!
Now what they were hatched for they didn't know.
Our grandma did, but she would not tell.
She watered and fed them every day well,
But not one of the six heard her say
She was fattening them for Thanksgiving day.

Six little turkeys! From morning till night
They would run away and hide out of sight.
Grandma's sunbonnet scarcely at all
Found time to hang on its peg on the wall,
For they kept her all summer watching about
The byways and hedges, calling them out.

Six large, fat turkeys, and all in a row
On Thanksgiving morn! One was to go
To Sam, one to Tom, another to Lu
(Dear little grandchildren, loving and true),
One was to be sent to poor Widow Gray,
With six helpless children to feed that day.

Our Betty cooked one for lame little Joe—
His mother is sick and feeble, you know.
Grandma was so happy she didn't mind
Running all summer the turkeys to find.
She knew when Thanksgiving day came round
The very best place for each would be found.

Finger Nails and Fortune Telling.

According to this superstition, a person with broad nails is of gentle nature, timid and bashful. Those whose nails grow into the flesh at the points or sides are much given to luxury. A white mark on the nail bespeaks misfortune. Persons with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh and persecution by neighbors and friends. People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiments have round nails. Indolent people generally have fleshy nails. Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy and conceit. Melancholy persons are distinguished by their pale or lead colored nails, and choleric martial men, delighting in war, have red spotted nails.

A Midnight Vision.

One calm autumn night
The stars were so bright,
And the leaves at my window were tapping,
An old witch flew past
With a whirl and a blast
That set all my curtains a-flapping.

"Oh, whither so high,
Old woman?" calls I.
"Are you taking your steed for an airing?"
She reined up her broom
And came into the room
And sat down on the last she was wearing.

Then she said, said she,
"Will you ride with me?
On the wings of the wind I go flying
Over brake and fen,
From the haunts of men,
To the back of the moon I'll be hieing."

Then she mounted her steed
Calling, "Follow; I lead,"
While the hobby was snorting and steaming.
But I rubbed my eyes,
For, to my surprise,
She was gone—and—I had been dreaming!

A Queer Case.

Our little Tommy was so sick
It gave us quite a shock.
We sent off for the doctor quick
At half past eight o'clock.

The doctor came, polite and cool,
Felt Tommy's pulse, and then
He said, "If Tommy staid from school,
He'd be all right by ten!"

A Basket Ball League.

There is a movement on foot to form a basket ball league among the swell girls of New Orleans. Basket ball has of late, under the heading of athletic games, become very popular in all the northern colleges, and in Wellesley college one of our New Orleans girls is the "captain of the team." It does not differ materially from baseball, only that it is more refined and lacks the rougher elements of the latter game, although it requires much the same requisites, except that of weight. It is hinted that it will be "quite the thing" this winter to belong to a basket ball team. The young ladies at the Southern Athletic club, it is rumored, will organize immediately.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale, Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric, Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kin d.

A SAD ROMANCE.

Marriage With His Sweetheart Delayed Until Death Came to the Injured Man.

There was an interesting romance enacted at Lakeside hospital, and it ended with the death of one, a young woman's broken heart and a mother's satisfaction in preventing a marriage which was the last wish of her dying son.

Willis Hizer, the fireman of No. 1 hook and ladder, who was thrown from the top of the truck, was taken to the hospital. The rear wheels of the truck, that weighs five tons, passed over his breast and caused fatal injuries. Five years ago Hizer's wife died and left him to care for a little boy who was then 5 years old. During the past one or two years Hizer had kept company with a pleasing young woman of the name of Annie McGintric, who makes her home with a family on Hoyt avenue. The couple were engaged to be married, and the date for the ceremony was fixed for three weeks hence.

When the wounded and dying man was placed on a bed in a hospital, he asked for Annie. She was sent for, and so was his mother. They both arrived at about the same time, and when they approached the deathbed the dying man asked Annie if she would marry him under such circumstances. He said: "I know I will never get up. I am going to die right here, and then my little lad will be left alone."

The heartbroken young woman promised to do all and vowed to be a mother to the boy, who was then standing by the bedside. Both parties being of one mind, they called a Catholic priest. Father Vahey of St. John's cathedral responded, and upon his appearance the dying man's mother created a scene in the ward and became so loud in protesting against the marriage that she was taken from the ward. The knot would have been tied, but there was no license, and the priest would not pronounce the ceremony without it. Giving the dying man words of comfort, he departed from the hospital. The couple then asked one of the firemen who stood by to telephone Captain Grant Gairns of truck No. 1 and have him come to the hospital. He got to the hospital as quickly as possible and met Annie standing by his injured comrade's bed. Hizer looked up at him and said:

"Grant, can you get us a marriage license?"

"I can," said the big captain, and off he went in search of Clerk Schwab of the court, and at about 8:30 o'clock the document was secured and Gairns hurried with it to the hospital.

When the fireman's mother saw the paper in Captain Gairns' hands, she became frantic and attempted to take it from the captain's grasp, but failed. Then Father Vahey was sent for again, but he did not arrive until about 9:30. At that time the injured man was growing weak. His pulse was feeble, his limbs and arms were cold as in death, and at times he was delirious. When the priest arrived, he talked with Miss McGintric and advised her to obey the wishes of the dying man's mother and not marry Hizer, but she begged of him to pronounce the ceremony. He then said he would do it if two physicians would testify that the dying man was capable of a legal act. But Dr. Herrick, the hospital house physician, and the other physicians present were not willing to testify to Hizer's rational condition, and the priest departed.

Miss McGintric was broken hearted. With tears running from her eyes she returned to the bedside of the man near death's door. At 10:45 o'clock, after more than six hours of intense agony, Hizer died.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bullet Proof Shield.

The bullet proof cuirass has had a very brief career, but the invention by Captain Boynton of a bullet proof shield for infantry seems destined to a better fate. This contrivance can be attached to a rifle, while giving that weapon full play and protecting the soldier's vital parts. The shields can be locked together so as to form a rampart, a device which recalls the tactics of the ancient Greeks, who massed their shields in a similar way. It is calculated that, skillfully used, the new shield would enable infantry to withstand the fire of the machine gun and even to make the working of that deadly implement impossible. It would supersede rifle pits and give to troops in the square formation a peculiar advantage. The inventors of guns will now be put on their mettle, for their ascendancy is seriously threatened. —Pall Mall Budget.

Quaint Seashore Cottages.

Scattered everywhere within a radius of 60 miles of Philadelphia one runs across the hideous voting booths which formerly disfigured the streets of the city at election time, and which were sold for a mere song. On the mountains about Reading and along trout streams in different parts of the state they are used as camping huts, while along the New Jersey coast, from Cape May to Long Branch, they are found fitted up as summer residences by the sea. Originally there were 678 of these booths, costing the city $225 each. Over 600 of them were sold at prices ranging from $3.10 to $15.50 each, at a great loss to the city.—Philadelphia Record.

Made Two Bites of a Goat.

A few days since a full grown goat was quietly browsing on the shore of Star lake, at Palmetto beach, when a large alligator, fully 10 feet long, was seen by several persons to suddenly emerge from the reeds, and with one stroke of his ponderous jaws bite the goat in half. He disappeared for a few minutes and was then seen to rise again and take the other half of the animal that had been left on the shore.—Palatka Advertiser.

NEW THEORIES.

A Man Struck by Lightning Should Be Treated Like One Drowned—About Bread.

Dr. d'Arsonval, a French scientist, holds an interesting and uncommon theory about death by electricity. He maintains that electricity occasions death in two very different manners:

First.—By lesion or destruction of the tissues (disruptive and electrolytic effects of the discharge).

Second.—By excitement of the nerve centers, producing the arrest of respiration and syncope, but without material injuries.

He says: "In the former case the death is final. In the latter it is merely apparent. I have proved that it is then possible to resuscitate the victim by means of artificial respiration. I have been able to sum up my numerous experiments in the following practical formula: A man struck by lightning should be treated like one drowned."

Another one of our cherished ideas has been ruthlessly destroyed and at the hands of bacilli breeders. "It has generally been believed that warm or hot bread was unwholesome, but here," says an exchange, "comes Dr. Troitzki, a Russian, who says the heat required to bake it kills all the pestiferous bacteria, and so it is innocuous, while bread that is cold or has been cut is the home of myriads of these wrigglers with unpronounceable names. What will these scientists leave us?"

Tan Effects.

Tan shoes and stockings were worn by the bridesmaids at a smart London wedding last week, and this incongruous foot dressing has been noticed before with dressy gowns. The frocks of these bridesmaids were of white crepon, with yokes of pink satin, covered with lace, and shoulder straps of pink velvet, large white chip hats, trimmed with pink roses, white lace and white wings. The gloves were tan.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

A LIFE SAVER.

What it Means to be a Sportsman—Hardship and Injury Rise Out of Reward.

From the Pleasantville (N. J.) Reporter.

One midwinter night, in a blinding snow storm, Captain Arthur L. Nickerson, in command of the gallant little schooner Allen Green, ran out from Vineyard Sound before the northeast gale and made for the open sea. The storm was at its height when the wind shifted so suddenly that before the skipper realized his situation his ears caught the sound of the breakers booming on Point Judith's treacherous shore.

Fifteen minutes after the Allen Green struck, Captain Herbert M. Knowles' crew of hardy life savers had begun the work of rescue. Captain Nickerson, when brought ashore, was in a pitiable condition. As he later stated in his official report of the disaster (see Government Report) made to Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service, "I suffered much from cramps and pains caused by the bruises I received before I went ashore, having been at the wheel *fifteen hours continuously.*"

The life savers wrapped the brave young sailor in warm blankets and gave him Pain-Killer freely. The famous old remedy accomplished an immediate relief, and Captain Nickerson slept as peacefully as a child that night and awoke next morning in a condition to face another tempest, if necessary. He feels that the prompt use of Pain-Killer after his fearful experience rescued him from unutterable suffering and even saved his life.

Brave Captain Knowles is now assistant superintendent of the life saving district He says the life savers all use Pain-Killer, and consider it the best and most reliable "all-around" remedy they can have by them.

Captains Asa Church, of Point Judith station; Albert Church, of Narragansett Pier; Davis at Watch Hill; Saunders at Quonochontaug—and their gallant crews, endorse Captain Knowles in his unstinted praise of Pain-Killer as an invaluable remedy for emergencies encountered in daily life.

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Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood, You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by R. R. BELLAMY & Co. under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. †

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for an variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

RAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	6
Standard		7½@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb		13½@	14
Sides, ₩ lb		8½@	10
Shoulders, ₩ lb		@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb		6½@	7
Shoulders, ₩ lb		6½@	
BAGGING— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	5 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Northern	23	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	58
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		@	20
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	12 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	4 00
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	7 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	6
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	3 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 75	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	3 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—₩ lb		7½@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		55@	60
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		55@	60
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		58@	60
Corn, mixed, from store		@	60
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	55
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	3½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½@	@	9@
North Carolina	8½@	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" " in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	35	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 25
OILS, ₩ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard		@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar		@	30
Deck and Spar		@	25
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	30	@	35
" " Spring	10	@	30
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ₩ bushel 28 lbs	35	@	50
POTATOES, ₩ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ₩ barrel	2 25	@	3 00
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess		@14	00
Rump		@13	00
Prime		@14	00
RICE—Carolina, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Rough—₩ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 10½
RAGS, ₩ lb—Country		@	1½
City		@	2
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	12
SALT, ₩ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	1 00
Liason		@	
American		@	65
2 lbs-₩ sack	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, & M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3½
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	13 00	@	18 00
Mill, Prime	6 00	@	7 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	5½
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	18
Clear of burs	10	@	12
Burry		@	

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubeba and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 27 cents per gallon. Sales at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON—Quiet.

Ordinary	2⅝ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	3⅞ " "
Low Middling	4 9-16 " "
Middling	5 " "
Good Middling	5 5-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1,397 bales
Spirits Turpentine	35 casks
Rosin	550 bbls
Tar	76 bbls
Crude Turpentine	5 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended Jan. 18, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
4,171

BAD BLOOD

is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the Blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes all taint of whatsoever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malarial poison that life lost all its charms; I tried mercurial and Potash remedies, but could get no relief; A few bottles of S.S.S. made a complete and permanent cure. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

MADE PURE

Our Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

dec 18 1v we fr su

JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!

Instant Killer of Pain.

Internal and External.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.

Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

J. HICKS BUNTING, Y M C A Building.

For sale by JOHN H. HARDIN,

ap 2 D&W 1y ch sat Wilmington N C

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

feb 4 1y

Headquarters for

...Selected Seed Potatoes.

We carry the largest and best Stock of Seed Potatoes in the South.

VIRGINIA GROWN 2d CROP SEED POTATOES

are a specialty with us, and Dealers and Truckers requiring these, or NORTHERN GROWN SEED, are requested to write us for prices.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seed Growers and Merchants, Richmond, Va.

WOOD'S SEED BOOK and TRUCKERS Price-List mailed free on application.

dec 25 D6t tu th sa W2t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made and entered at the April term, A. D. 1894, in an action therein pending wherein John H. Gore was plaintiff and ... P Lockey was defendant, the undersigned commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, on Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock ... the following tract or parcel of land, to wit: Situate in the City of Wilmington, and beginning at a point in the Eastern line of Seventh street 98 feet south of the southeastern intersection of Seventh and Dawson streets, and running thence eastwardly parallel with Dawson street 165 feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh street 198 feet to the southern line of Dawson street, thence westwardly with the said southern line of Dawson street 33 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 66 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 66 feet to the eastern line of Seventh street, thence southwardly with said eastern line of Seventh street 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of the western halves of lots 1 and 2 and all of the Western half of Lot No. 3 in Block No. 37 according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 20 4t th

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the will of the late Julia E. Oakley, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of my said testatrix to present the same to me or to my attorney, Junius Davis Esq., on or before the 18th day of January A. D., 1896. Dated this 12th January A. D., 1895.

JNO. F SHACKELFORD, Executor of Julia E Oakley

jan 12 6w sat

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Morning Star.

THE ONLY BOWERY.

A THOROUGHFARE THAT IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

It Is the Cosmopolis of Streets—A Few of Its Most Interesting Spectacles—A Mile of Variety Not Surpassed Anywhere on Earth.

The Bowery, New York's famous down town highway of the poor and lowly, is but one of a score of streets where plebeians of Manhattan resort for business by day and for pleasure by night, and it is not more than a mile long, from Chatham square to the Cooper institute. Because of its variety; because it is the main stream into which pour such diverse tributaries as Chinese Pell and Doyers streets, Hebraic Hester and Baxter streets, Italian Mulberry street; because it is so broad and busy by day, so big and brilliant by night; because its name has come to stand for the whole section of which it is the chief artery, that cosmopolitan section of poverty and crime, of appalling distress and garish gayety, the most thickly populated area of ground on earth, has the Bowery become a place of interest to the sociologist as well as to the mere curiosity seeker.

The Bowery, once less cosmopolitan than now, was chiefly celebrated for its haunts of pleasure and for the perils that attended the unsophisticated outsider who sought its joys. In the old days its most conspicuous feature was the dance hall. Those days have passed. The Bowery has its dance halls, where cracked pianos and wheezy violins and ear splitting human voices outrage harmony, and ingenious fancy steps are executed by grocers' clerks and jaunty girls of whom most were born in the country; where sailors dispose of their pay, and where much bad liquor is drunk. But these are few, and the current reforms are likely to make them fewer.

Now, the great feature of the Bowery is the multiplicity of elements that compose the spectacle which it presents. Most of these elements exhibit one thing in common—a struggle for existence, a striving to get bread. The Hebrew "roper in," keeping up in front of his shop the kind of walk that a lion maintains in a cage, endeavors all day long to detain the passerby. The shop window, with its offer of trousers for 69 cents a pair, betrays eagerness to get your coin. The "bum" waylays you and gives you 10 cents' worth of talk in the wistful and unhopeful effort to get 5. The Hebrew theaters, with their hieroglyphic bills, yawn for the patronage of their own race, and not in vain. The long, narrow, cheap saloon, with its sawdust laid floor, invites your attention to the largest glass of beer in the world, which is to be had for 5 cents. The glass is as big as a small keg. A normal man cannot empty it, try as he may, in less than five minutes. They call it a "workingman's friend." More men of leisure—street vagrants and beggars—than workingmen avail themselves of its friendship. You can get whisky, too, in one of these saloons of the cheaper class, rather so called whisky, to stand up against a drink of which is a feat requiring about as great power of resistance as is employed in the circus by the gentleman who catches a cannon ball.

Right next door to where the cheapest liquor on earth is to be had you may sit down at a table with one of the ladies who, between drinks, sing popular songs on the stage at the end of the place, and for the two drinks of execrable whisky that the formidable waiter sets before you you may have the pleasure of paying $1.

Bright spots on the Bowery are the German concert hall, the huge Atlantic Garten, the Volksgarten and others, where good singers are to be heard, and where the language, the drink and the eatables are German, mostly Viennese. Then there are the American variety theaters and the wonderfully prosperous People's theater.

As numerous as the concert halls, saloons, Hebrew stores and theaters are the pawnshops and cheap lodging houses. The "bum" who tours the country by freight in summer abides in Bowery lodging houses in winter, soliciting on the street by day the means of obtaining shelter by night. These men fight or plot for existence hour by hour. Their shifts to get a drink or a free hand at a free lunch counter are sometimes pathetic, sometimes amusing.

Of the girls one sees on the Bowery at night some are employed in factories by day, and some have no means of livelihood apparent to the casual observer. Most of the former are of New York birth, the latter from the country. All have a certain jimpness and finish, however cheap their attire may be.

With its evidences of human distress and poverty, the Bowery yet has some fine stores and some splendid saloons. Not all the liquor imbibed on the street is of the cheap kind.

There are certain places on the Bowery where one may go and be as safe at midnight as he would be on Broadway at noon. There are other places, next door, where a "knockout ball and a touch," a drugged drink and a pocket picking, if nothing more violent, are to be expected as matters of course. The Bowery with its environing section will always be more or less dangerous as long as it remains the final place of resort for starving men. When a friendless man loses everything in New York and has no hope of recuperating his fortunes, he feels naturally drawn toward the Bowery. He seems more in his place there and not as much in contrast with his surroundings as elsewhere. And then the Bowery is nevertheless a gay street. Its general effect, seen at night, is one of magnificence and not of squalor. Its countless lights, its great width and its two lofty lines of elevated railroad, with broad space between, give it this brilliancy and picturesqueness. It is a remarkable street, the Bowery, and to the student of society a deep problem.—Exchange.

The Evening Dress Skirt.

The skirt is extremely full at the foot, flaring from the closely fitted top and falling in short godets in what the London dressmakers call the penwiper shape, an ugly name for a very graceful skirt. For dancing and debutantes' dresses the skirt just touches the floor in the back, and the longest skirts yet shown are only demitrains, though they flare to six yards in width at the foot, says Harper's Bazar.

Kerosene Washing Fluid.

It is well known that kerosene whitens clothes and lessens the labor of washing them. A good way to use it is as follows: To 10 pints of water add a pound of soap shaved fine, so as to form a thick soapsuds, and 2½ tablespoonfuls of kerosene. If you find any oil on the top, add more soap. To every gallon of water add a pint of this solution.

A Duel With Ropes' Ends.

An extraordinary duel has taken place in Brussels between two young men. They were enamored of the same young lady, who, after considerable hesitation, made her choice. The unsuccessful suitor challenged his rival to a duel and proposed that each should be armed with a piece of rope, and that they should thrash each other as long as they could hold out. The challenge was accepted. The fight, however, had not been long in progress when the police came up and stopped it. Both "duelists" were covered with blood. The challenger had the worst of the encounter, his face being a mass of bruises.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

Their Influence May Be Determined by the Law of Probabilities.

A great deal of sophistry has been wasted in vain attempts to prove that there is no such thing as luck, good or bad; that nothing happens by chance, all results coming from some definite cause. Even though the latter statement could be proved or should be admitted, it would not preclude the existence of luck to the individual.

That which occurs, favorable or unfavorable to him, from any cause beyond his control, is good luck, and there is no doubt that luck plays some part in the history of every one, but it is of much less importance than the idle or indifferent suppose. The individual may or may not take advantage of the fortuitous circumstances or luck which he meets. That depends on himself, his abilities, his industry, his boldness, his character, a thousand qualities of mind or person. Moreover, as one cannot control luck, the important thing in life is to prepare oneself to meet it and turn it to some account. Those who lay too much stress upon luck seldom deserve good fortune. They are indolent, without enterprise or zeal, and spend their time in complaining of their own hard luck or in envious consideration of the good luck of others.

Lowell in one of his essays says that "luck may and often does have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings, spent as soon as got, but not in any lasting triumph over time." It is of course conceivable that an ephemeral success, arising from luck, may lay the foundation for lasting success due to hard labor and deserving, but the rule is that unearned advantages cannot be held; the winner is not fitted by training and habits to hold fast to that which he has gained. Cobden pictures the subject truly, so far as young men are concerned, when he says that "luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something." The last sentence is one of great significance to the young.

Much that is called luck is not really such, but follows deserving. Real luck is a mere matter of chance, upon which we can no more depend for a living or for advancement than upon the turn of a card. He who would command a good fortune must depend upon his own industry and character. He may meet with hard fortune, it is true, but industry, zeal, honesty, will surely lift him out of it in the long run, and if not his fortune cannot be altogether bad when he retains to the end his honor and independence. The young may properly recognize that there is such a thing as luck, but they should place no dependence on it, but think only of fitting themselves to make good use of it if it should come their way. The chances which may come to every one and which are wholly beyond control are innumerable, but he who speculates upon them will lose as surely as the gambler, or, when he wins, show a gambler's recklessness in getting rid of his winnings.

There is a German proverb that "luck seeks those who flee and flees those who seek it." The wise man will therefore not seek it, but moving through the world as though no such thing existed will depend upon his own intelligence, his own industry, his own good purposes to command fortune. Thus, self reliant, he will be ready on the instant to take advantage of any fortuitous circumstances to further his designs or be equally ready to avoid or overcome the "hard luck" that would overwhelm one who was not thus fortified.—Baltimore Sun.

A Musical Dickens.

The appearance of the novelist's elder sister as pianist on the stage of Drury Lane theater has not, I think, been noticed by any writer. Her name occurs in the playbill on the occasion of Harley's benefit, May 29, 1827, among the performers in a concert introduced between the pieces, and supported by Miss Stephens, Miss Fanny Ayton and others. She was announced thus: "Miss Dickens of the Royal Academy of Music, the celebrated pupil of Mr. Moscheles, will perform her master's 'Recollections of Ireland.'"

For the same actor's benefit, in the following year, she played "Anticipations of Scotland," also by Moscheles. Harley appears to have been an early friend of the Dickens family, and it was probably to his interest that Dickens owed the production of his plays at the St. James theater, which happened while Harley was stage manager there.—Notes and Queries.

A Fairly Big Fish.

Paddy has been telling the story of a big pike he caught, too big to get into the boat, so that he had to be towed behind (with the gaff in it, it must be understood). Then followed this dialogue: "What weight, Paddy?" "Divil a know I know, but he was an ojous baste." "Was that the biggest you ever saw, Paddy?" Then a description of the biggest. "What weight, Paddy?" "Sorra a bit I know—he was a terror." "How big, Paddy?" "Sure, I can't tell to a fut or two, but a man could walk down his throat." On this incredulity, but Paddy "clinched the matter and silenced all controversy" by adding, "Wid his hat on."—Angler's Evenings.

Dangers of Figurative Speaking.

"Mrs. Brigham is a charming woman," said a visitor to Salt Lake City.

"Yes," said her husband enthusiastically. "My wife is one of a thousand."

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the astonished visitor. "I didn't suppose you ever went in as steep as that, and I had understood that of late years polygamy had been abolished anyway."—Somerville Journal.

Use Milk For Burns.

Milk has been found to possess remarkable healing qualities if applied to burns at an early stage. Compresses are soaked in milk and laid on the burn, to be renewed night and morning.—Philadelphia Record.

Fashion's Floral Edict.

Dame Fashion rules the floral as the social world, and every year the edict goes forth as to what flower shall be the reigning favorite with the swell set of New York. This season, contrary to the custom of former years, no one color is accepted, but several different shades, with perhaps a leaning toward pink, will be in favor. This matter of fashion in the color in flowers, explains a writer in the New York Herald, is governed largely by the Parisian modiste and milliner. If a certain color or shade is chosen for bonnet or dress trimmings, the flower which approaches it the nearest in shade is sure to be the fashion. An illustration is found in the rage for the yellow chrysanthemum two seasons ago. Then everything was yellow in decorations and dress effects. This season the favorite shade worn in ribbons and other trimmings is called cerise. As nothing in the floral world reaches that, there will be no decided color the fashion in flowers.

Silver Ornaments.

Conspicuous among ornaments are the new long silver chains, says The Jewelers' Circular. Many are punctuated with turquoise and pearl. Some are of dainty fineness. Others by the twisting of the silver strands give interesting frosty effects and also those of light.

The use of seed pearls with silver is noted in many brooches and trinkets. Pretty and inexpensive ornaments are due to this new combination.

The silver slides or the wrinkled neckbands now in vogue show no decrease in popularity. Swords in silver are more prominent and undergo new enrichment with turquoise, seed pearls and enamel.

SCIENTIFIC RECREATION.

An Interesting Trick Involving Some Knowledge of Physics.

It is now proposed to take a bottle filled with water, duly corked and sealed, and without withdrawing the cork to pass into the bottle a big nail as long as your finger. When you have yourself been initiated into the little dodge employed in performing this trick, you will still have the pleasure of puzzling your friends with it.

Choose a bottle of dark colored glass and with a very receding "kick" or cavity at the bottom. In the center of this cavity you must privately bore a round hole, which may be done after the following manner: Holding the bottle upside down, chip away at the apex of the con-

A NAIL PASSED INTO A CORKED BOTTLE.

cavity with the point of a little round file, known to mechanics as a "rattail." After a certain amount of perseverance you will find that you have made a little hole more or less regular through the bottom of the bottle. This you must round off by working the file about within it, so as to get a fairly cylindrical hole of a shade larger diameter than the nail you propose to introduce into the bottle.

You will no doubt here inquire, What, then, is the marvel of the introduction of the nail? To drill a hole in a bottle and pass a nail through the hole is surely a childishly simple matter. What possible scientific character can there be about such an experiment as this?

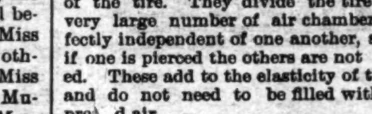
In reply it is to be remembered that the bottle is not to be used empty, but that it is placed upon the table full of water and corked. We begin by closing the little hole at the bottom with a plug of any convenient material. We then fill the bottle to the brim and cork it with care. We may now take the plug out of the little hole. Not a drop of the liquid will escape, for, there being no air in the bottle, the water cannot possibly flow.

Seeing us place the bottle full of water on the table, not one of the spectators will suspect that there is a hole in its lower portion. It will therefore be an easy matter for us, holding the bottle by the neck in the right hand and resting the bottom on the left, which holds the nail, to pass the latter gently through the hole into the bottle, which we shake to prove that the nail really passed inside. The dark color of the glass completely masks the operation. It is as well to file off the head of the nail, so as not to be compelled to make too large a hole in the bottle. The larger it is the more likely it is that an air bubble or two may find their way in. These would probably cause the escape of a few drops of water and thereby spoil the trick. The nail should be what is known as a French nail, consisting of a mere piece of iron wire, with one end slightly enlarged by way of a head. This head can be filed down, or a bit of straight iron wire can be used.

To Replace the Pneumatic Tire.

A new bicycle tire has just been devised by M. M. Gerard, city engineer of Bordeaux and Picon, which is intended to do away with the defects of all other tires. It consists in substance of a thin rubber tube whose inner surface is intersected by rubber disks perpendicular to it and placed close to one another. Disks and surface are molded in one piece.

The disks are thicker at the circumference than at the center to prevent the tube from sinking into the interstices between



THE NEW FRENCH TIRE.

the supports, and they are made eccentric so as to distribute the resisting power of the surface without increasing the weight of the tire. They divide the tire into a very large number of air chambers, perfectly independent of one another, so that if one is pierced the others are not affected. These add to the elasticity of the tire and do not need to be filled with compressed air.

The motion is as easy as that of the best pneumatic tires, while the accidents to which pneumatic tires are subject are done away with. The New York Sun, authority for the foregoing, says this tire can be applied at once to all rims for solid or hollow tires. For pneumatic tire machines some slight but inexpensive modification of the rim will be necessary.

Licorice In America.

Ever since our first colonists settled attention has been given to the cultivation of licorice. In looking over the records of the past, attempts are frequently referred to, but no great success recorded, according to Meehan's Monthly. Failure seems to be more from want of care in selection of proper soil than anything else. In heavy clay soil leaves burn in the summer time, and the growth is consequently checked. If the deep open soil could be chosen and a locality where the summer heats were not excessive, there might be some success. A very profitable field is open to the parties who wish to succeed.

Scientific Brevities.

The use of tin in filling teeth is said to be advocated by an eminent dentist, who claims it is equal to gold for this purpose. Paris dentists use it in beginning a filling which is finished with gold.

Tubes of exceedingly light weight, but of great comparative strength, are now made, according to an industrial journal, from the best tool steel, a material that has hitherto not been drawn for this purpose because of its excessive hardness.

Good pencil cedar is becoming so scarce that a great manufacturing firm in Germany has begun to cultivate plantations of it there. At Schloss Stein there is a cedar forest which covers 18 acres.

A fish catching net, with an electric light to attract the fish, is a French invention.

A Cause of Deafness.

A physician commenting upon the prevalence of deafness said that the affliction in a greater or less degree was almost universal among his women patients. He had been seeking in a desultory way for a cause and had about decided that the use of strong salts in the smelling bottle of the fashionable woman had something to do with it.

In one case he was positive that such was the fact, for it was after a nervous attack of about six weeks' duration, through which his patient seemed to be kept up only by constantly burying her nose in her vinaigrette, which was kept freshly and strongly filled, that she noticed that the hearing of one ear became defective. The illness occurred last summer, but the deafness remains without increase. Another case well authenticated was of permanent and severe deafness dating from an inhalation of ether.

The Hot Water Bag.

Many as are the blessings of the hot water bottle it must not be forgotten that it is also a source of some danger. Always see that the stopper is absolutely tight and never use it without a thick cover. Many a painful burn has it given, especially to an unconscious patient or to an old person. In old age, the circulation being weaker, the vitality becomes low. A thick cover will keep the water longer warm as well insure against burns. Filling the bag quite full will also cause the heat to be retained for a longer time, but will not be as comfortable as when half full. When not in use, the bag should be emptied, says Good Housekeeping.

The Unexpected Always Happens.

Apparently the first great battle with modern warships has been fought by two nations far away from the countries known as civilized. This is odder than when the French and Germans fought at Gravelotte, each army with its back to the country of the enemy.—New York Sun.

It's Provoking

to be deceived; it's annoying to have a poor article of shortening. You can avoid both by seeing that your pail of COTTOLENE bears the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath

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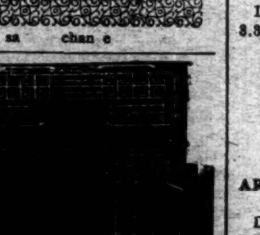

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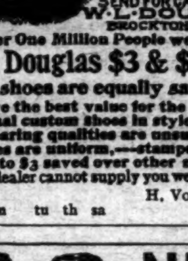

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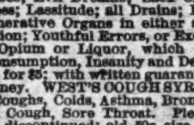

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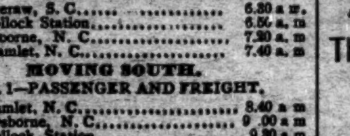

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MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a. m
Leave Kollock Station	6.55 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

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DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.32 a m, Warsaw 10.44 a m, Goldsboro 11.35 a m, Wilson 12.25 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.23 p m, Weldon 3.10 p m, Petersburg 5.20 p m, Richmond 6.35 p m, Norfolk 5.45 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.12 p m, Weldon 12.53 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.43 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkins 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.05 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11 38 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7 11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 00 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 6 30 a m, Sanford 10 20 a m, Jacksonville 3.20 p m, Savannah 10 00 p m, Charleston 3.35 a m, Columbia 4 30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9 00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 5.47 p m, Atkins 6.23 a m, Florence 7.35 a m, Marion 8.16 a m, Chadbourn 9.20 a m, Lake Waccamaw 9.51 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.40 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 7.49 a m, arrive Latta 8.10 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 8.22 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.28 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.49 p m, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad leave Hub 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 12.30 p m, leave Conway 2 00 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.35 a m, 8.30 a m, 8.50 p m, arrive Darlington 8.15 a m, 9.05 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 10.35 a m, Wadesboro 12.30 p m, leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.50 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 a m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

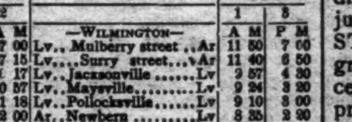
Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11 08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 5.55 p m. leave Rowland 8 39 p m, Fayetteville 10.10 a m, 9.19 p m, Dunn 11.02 a m, Smithfield 11.44 a m, Selma 11.52 a m, arrive Wilson 12.42 p m, 11.15 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 5 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Monday, Aug. 20, 1894.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	A M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street .. Ar	11 50	7 00
2 40	7 15	Lv.... Surry street.... Ar	11 40	6 50
4 22	8 17	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	9 57	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv.. Maysville........ Lv	9 24	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv.. Pollocksville...... Lv	9 10	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar.. Newbern Lv	8 35	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager aug 21 tf

JNO. WILDER ATKINSON. WM. MAYO ATKINSON

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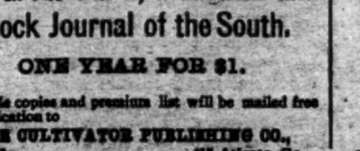

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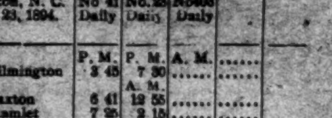

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 23, 1894.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 45	7 30	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 41	12 55	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 25	2 15	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 30	3 00	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	8 11	4 20	8 37	......
Arrive Monroe	9 00	5 50	9 22	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 3?	9 37	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 00	7 45	10 25	......
Leave Charlotte			10 25	......
Leave Lincolnton			11 47	......
			P. M.	
Leave Shelby			12 4	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	..

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 24 Daily	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 00	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 33	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 30	
Arrive Charlotte	....	......	7 55	
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 00	7 55	
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 00	8 45	
Leave Monroe	6 50	10 30	9 05	
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	11 50	9 48	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 05	10 30	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.45 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.2 a m	11.10 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.18 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.45 p m	7 30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.10 a m

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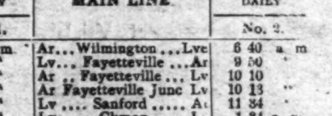

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1894

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	6 40 a m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	9 50 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 10
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 13 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	11 34 "
1 32 "	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	1 34 p. m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 05 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	2 55 "
12 13 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Av	3 48 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 20 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 50 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	6 45 a. m.
6 38 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Lv	7 52 "
6 02 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	8 30 "
5 10 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 26 "
4 46 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	9 50

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 35 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	6 50 a. m.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 00 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 00 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

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Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

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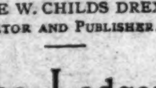
PUBLIC  LEDGER

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING JAN. 19, 1895

STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report Only a Retention of Improvement Heretofore Noted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: With few exceptions, commercial, financial and industrial features indicate only a retention of improvement heretofore noted. Among the more favorable phases of trade is found a somewhat improved demand for Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, woolens, rubber goods, shoes, hardware, and to an extent, for leaf tobacco. Although steel and iron have advanced a trifle from lowest quotations recorded, print cloths have gone down to a "lowest price on record."

London wool sales opened 5 per cent. off, which affected prices here unfavorably. Woolen and cotton goods manufacturers in the Eastern, Central and Middle States declare that prices are so low and broken that there is practically no profit. General lines of cotton goods are affected by conditions resulting in depressing prints, and although ginghams are more animated, and demand for foreign woolen dress goods is noticeable, domestic woolen dress goods remain quiet with little new business for the mills.

Jobbers in South Carolina and Georgia complain of slowness in mercantile collections and general trade throughout the South, as at the West and Northwest, continues hampered by unseasonable weather. Baltimore reports that Southern merchants continue to hold off, as prices of almost all staple lines "are lower than ever." The most favorable report from the South is that the usual semi-annual dividends have been declared by cotton factories, and that the latter have fair orders.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Minnesota Farmer Kills His Wife, Her Parents and Himself.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FAIRMONT, MINN., January 18—About 8 o'clock last night Sam Noteling, a farmer, living five miles south of here, went to the house of T. B. Whitney, his father-in-law, and shot and killed both of the old people and his wife, who had left him and gone to live with her parents. A young daughter of Whitney's escaped from the house and gave the alarm. After committing the murder Noteling fled to his own house near by, and barricading the doors and windows, prepared for a siege. He kept the sheriff's posse at bay until this morning, when a number of militia rifles were taken from this place and the house riddled with bullets. Noteling was found dead, having shot himself in the head, the ball entering the left eye and coming out at the back of his head. He was armed with a Winchester rifle and a large revolver.

DIED IN ASHEVILLE.

Miss Mary L. Stevenson, Eldest Daughter of Vice-President Stevenson.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, January 18—Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice-President Adelai E. Stevenson, died this afternoon at 1.15 o'clock. Miss Stevenson came to Asheville about the middle of October, accompanied by her mother, suffering from what was at first considered to be a heavy cold, contracted on the coast of Maine. This, however, developed into chronic pneumonia, with tuberculosis and complications of kidney trouble. All of the family, except her brother Lewis, were present. Preliminary funeral services will be held in the parlors of the Battery Park Hotel to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and the remains will leave in a special car for Bloomington, Illinois, at 4 o'clock. The interment will occur Monday next.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Weak and Lower—Pork Products Dull and Declining.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—May wheat opened from 57⅝ to 57⅝@57¾c.; declined to 57½c., closing 57⅝@57¾c. Cash wheat was weak and ¼@½c. per bushel lower.

Corn—May corn opened at 47⅛c; sold between 47⅛@47⅝ and 47¼c, closing 47⅛c., a shade lower than yesterday. Cash corn was a full ½c. lower with an indifferent demand.

Provisions—Speculation was dead in these as in the other articles traded in on the floor. Some recovery from extreme inside figures occurred before the close due to buying by early sellers. The close, showed May pork with a loss of 12½c. May lard with a fraction and May ribs with a decline of 2½@5c. from yesterday.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	210,766	162,205
Total receipts to this date..............	5,701 662	4 581,602
Exports for the week	266,899	209,272
Total exports to this date...............	4,150,849	3,264,733
Stock in all United States ports......	1,034,704	1,075,715
Stock at all interior towns............	214,597	230 814
Stock in Liverpool..	1,427,000	1,507,000
American afloat for Great Britain.....	400,000	335,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 28½@29½ bid for Southerns and machines. Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 35 @1 40.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 15 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 00; receipts 210 barrels.

SAVANNAH, January 18—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c for regulars; sales — casks; receipts 131 casks. Rosin dull for the three finer grades; others unchanged, sales 5,000 barrels.

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CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

An Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—Nicaragua Canal Bill Discussed—Indian Appropriation Bill Considered in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Senate spent nearly two hours to-day in secret session, considering the question of ratifying the pending treaty with Japan. No final action was taken and the matter was postponed until next Friday.

While in legislative session the Army Appropriation bill was passed, Mr. Mitchell (Rep. Oregon) having carried his point for the retention of the military posts at Vancouver and Wallawalla, so contemptuously styled by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, as military barnacles.

A joint resolution was passed to revive (for the benefit of Major General Schofield) the grade of Lieutent General of the Army.

Another financial bill was launched on the turbid stream of legislation by Mr. Peffer, the title of it being "To replenish the Treasury and provide an abundant and safe currency." It was referred, as all other projects of like character to the Finance Committee.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up and Mr. Caffery continued his speech against the constitutionality of the measure, in which speech he had been interrupted last week. An ineffectual effort was made to have a time fixed (next week) for taking a final vote on the bill.

The Senate, at 5.10, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No business of a general character was accomplished in the House to-day. By unanimous consent the District of Columbia had been given the right of way. Before 2 o'clock the District Committee surrendered the floor and the rest of the day was spent in further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole.

Without finishing the bill the Committee rose at 4 20 o'clock, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

EVENING SESSION.

"When the gentleman says I believed the Lost Cause to be right he slandered me. I know that cause was right."

With these words uttered by Mr. Jones (Dem., of Virginia) on the floor of the House to-night, closed another and almost riotous discussion, growing out of proposed pension legislation.

The immediate cause of the outbreak to night was the bills to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and to pension another widow who had performed services as a voluntary nurse during the war, by the parliamentary opposition of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan) took part in the colloquy. Epithets were bandied about and for a little time it looked as if a personal conflict might ensue. Mr. Simpson said he was not only surprised but ashamed that a man from the South should come here and say, as Mr. Jones had said, that he still believed in the Lost Cause—a cause founded on slavery.

INSURRECTION IN HAWAII.

Kanakas and Half-White Royalists in Open Revolt—Defeated by Troops of the Republic.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—HONOLULU, Jan. 11.—(Correspondent of the United Press, per steamer Alameda).—Bob Wilcox and Sam Nowlein led half a thousand Kanakas and half-white Royalists in open revolt against the Hawaiian Republic Sunday, January 6th, on the shore six miles from this city. A fight took place at Diamond Head between the police and rebels, in which Charles L. Parker, a prominent young man fell mortally wounded. When a strong force was sent out from the city the rebels retreated to the recesses of the volcano ridges. Several were killed by shot and shell. Many prisoners were taken, including John Lane, a half-white, who shot Parker.

On the 9th the troops attacked Wilcox and sixty of the enemy in a valley and routed them with a loss of two killed. None of the troops was injured. The insurrection is completely crushed and the rebels have entirely disappeared. The majority of the men have come in from the front. One hundred are still guarding the entrances of the valleys and looking for Wilcox and his men. Nothing has been heard of any rebel in the mountain for twenty-four hours. Wilcox's force, like Nowlen's, has unquestionably dissolved. He has probably escaped through Kalihi towards Ewa, and is seeking to get off the island. Military operations are probably at an end. The guarding of the city under martial law may be continued some days longer. The Royalists were supplied with arms and ammunition from vessels. Grave alarm was caused at the same time by large bodies of Japanese laborers on the plantations rising in mutiny.

Many well-known and active Royalists have been arrested. Many of these men applied to the British and American ministers, but received no satisfaction except that they would see that the prisoners had a fair trial. With one or two exceptions the arrests were made on the charge of conspiracy. They are all confined at the Oahu prison. Including the prisoners of war the Government has over 160 men confined in the prison, all having some connection with the rebellion.

A FAKE FIGHT

Between Jack Dempsey and Tommy Ryan—The Crowd Said Dempsey Was Drunk.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 18.—It has been some years since a prize-fight in this vicinity has attracted such wide-spread interest as the 15-round contest between Jack Dempsey, the once-famous nonpareil and middle-weight champion of America, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, who is now regarded as the cleverest welter-weight in the United States.

The minor events on the programme proved to be the most satisfactory, however. Ryan was in first-class condition, and showed it plainly. It was equally apparent that the reverse was true of Dempsey. Dempsey was twelve minutes behind Ryan in entering the ring.

In the first round Dempsey acted like a drunken man, and many of the spectators were so disgusted that they left the building.

In the second round Dempsey made such a miserable showing that the crowd yelled: "He's drunk, take him off." "Shame! shame! take him out!" Just before the call of time, Ryan knocked Dempsey down with a left on the jaw, and laughed at him.

In the third round Ryan had Dempsey at his mercy and simply played with him, hitting him when and where he pleased, while the crowd yelled at the top of its voice, "Stop it! Stop it!" till Hurst stopped the bout at the request of the Club, owing to Dempsey's unfit condition, and the battle was awarded to Ryan.

The time of the round was only two minutes and five seconds. Ryan was so far superior to Dempsey that he could have knocked him out at any moment he chose to do so, even in the first round. Dempsey was very drunk when he came upon the stage and it was at the request of his own friends that the club had the fight stopped.

It is said that Dempsey has been drinking hard ever since he came here from New Orleans, and was drinking hard all day to-day, and did not seem to care anything about his battle with Ryan or realize its importance. It certainly is Dempsey's downfall and many of his admirers left the building with heavy hearts.

FORGED BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK SWINDLED.

Nearly $150,000 Secured by a Member of a Prominent Wall Street Firm on Fraudulent City Bonds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Edwin O. Quigley, of Quigley & Tuttle, bond brokers at No. 6 Wall street, was arrested this morning by Detective Reilly, on the complaint of President Wm. P. St. John, of the Mercantile National Bank. He is charged with having secured loans of $144,000 on $57,000 City of Cleveland, Ohio; $68,000 City of Springfield, Ohio; $35,000 City of Harrisburg, Pa.; and $6,000 City of Zanesville, Ohio bonds, a total of $155,000 forged bonds. Quigley confessed to the forgery and exonerates his partner, who is a resident of New Haven. Quigley is a resident of Orange, N. J., and claims that he lost the money in speculation. The forgery was discovered yesterday when the Mercantile National Bank presented at the American Exchange National Bank a coupon from a Cleveland city bond for payment. Quigley was arrested this morning and taken to the Mercantile Bank, where he confessed. President St. John had been at work all night and attachments were immediately levied upon Quigley's office and his various brokers in Wall Street. His property in Orange is in the name of his wife and cannot be reached. President St. John said the bank's apparent loss will be greatly reduced by levies under attachments. The firm of Quigley & Tuttle, dealers in county and municipal bonds and other investment securities, was organized in 1890, Quigley having been connected with a firm of older customers of the firm. The firm was organized under the advice of Tuttle's father, one of the most substantial and well-posted citizens of New York, himself a long-time friend of the bank. Evidence of confidence in the firm on the part of moneyed institutions and others throughout New England and the business-like conduct of the account left no room for suspicion of Quigley at any point. The bonds forged were of cities whose credit is high, and they were hypothecated to the bank in parcels from time to time, under exchanges of collateral among the different loans. Quigley attributes his downfall to speculations of which he kept no record, depending on memoranda. In applying to another broker for a valuation of securities, the Mercantile Bank was led to question the validity of the Cleveland bonds and to silence the doubt, sent the coupon to the American Exchange National Bank, with the result noted. Quigley is about 35 years of age and was originally a civil engineer. He then became connected with the bond house of S. A. Kean & Co., of Chicago, which established a branch house in New York. Quigley coming on as an employe. He then entered into a co-partnership with Farson, Leach & Co., withdrawing later to form the firm of Quigley, Harriman & Tuttle, Harriman withdrawing later. Wm. P. Tuttle is the son of the late John B. Tuttle, treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank, who died two years ago, leaving a considerable sum to his son. Tuttle has been located in New Haven for the firm which did a big business in bonds with New England institutions. It is believed that Quigley resorted to the expedient of borrowing money on forged bonds to conceal his outside losses from his partner, who relied upon Quigley for the management of the firm's business. It is not believed that he lost all of the money in speculation, as he states. He was a very high liver, and a member of all of the swell Orange clubs. He was also interested in trotting horses, and had a stock farm in New Jersey. He speculated in Wall Street through a number of brokers, but his largest speculations were in bonds. He is supposed to have lost heavily on account of the decline in the new 5 per cent. Government bonds, in which he was largely interested.

The coupon on the Cleveland city 4½ per cents was presented for payment only to verify a suspicion that the bonds were forged. No attempt to collect the coupons had ever been made, as Quigley apparently only used the bonds for hypothecation with the bank and substituted other bonds when the aged coupons became due, and tore off the coupons before returning the bonds for further re-hypothecation. It is not known whether Quigley sold any of these forged bonds or used them in New England for purposes of borrowing money. His principal account was with the Mercantile National Bank, although he secured loans from other sources upon collateral, as is customary with bond brokers doing a large business. There were no assets at his office, but an attempt will be made to recover as far as possible from his partner, who is supposed to have a large property in New Haven. The banks does not know yet how far Tuttle can be held responsible for the operations of Quigley, but are investigating the question. At the same time that Quigley was brought to the General Sessions Building, Mr Battle went before the grand jury with lawyer Brownell and the case was presented. An indictment was found at once for forgery in the first degree.

Quigley was then arraigned before Recorder Goff. He was very much broken up. When asked to plead, he stood with bowed head and murmured "Guilty." He was at one taken back to the Toombs.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Report—Net Receipts at the Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894: Galveston 1,858,048 bales, New Orleans 1,789 024, Mobile 187,218 Savannah 733,658, Charleston 333 880, Wilmington 209.728: Norfolk 356,045, Baltimore 73,518, New York 125 145, Boston 40 884, Newport News 27 280 Philadelphia 74,269, West Point 225,308, Brunswick 78,685, Velasco 500, Port Royal 93 977. Total 5 701 662 bales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two to three points, but lost this and declined one to three points, closing steady. The sales were 85,500. Liverpool unchanged on the spot, with sales of 12,000. Futures declined half to one point, but rallied later and closed half point higher on distant months, though quiet. Manchester slow but steady. New Orleans advanced one point but lost it and declined one to three points, and then recovered part of this. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 58 bales for spinning. New Orleans receipts to-morrow estimated at 10,000 to 12,000, against 10 319 on the same day last week, and 8 488 last year. Port receipts to day 37,324 against 41.941 this day last week, and 34.412 last year. An early advance here was due to unexpectedly favorable Liverpool advices, but the receipts proved to be liberal and a little selling caused a decline later on.

Fire at Macon, Ga., in the business portion of the city last night, caused losses aggregating $500 000, fully insured.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF GOLD RESERVE IN THE TREASURY.

Withdrawals for Export do Not Cause Uneasiness—Receipts are Increasing—Strong Objection to Ratification of the Japanese Treaty—Attorney General Olney and the American Tobacco Company of Winston, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Treasury gold reserve was reduced by to-day's withdrawals to $70,712,126. The second bond issue raised the gold reserve to $111,000,000. Since November 22, when the gold from the second issue began to be received, the Treasury has lost more than $40 000,000 in gold received from that issue, which netted with the premium about $58 000,000. No serious talk of a third bond issue is heard now in official circles, and none is believed to be imminent. The general condition of the Treasury now is better than at the date of either of the other two issues, as is shown by these figures. First call for bonds, January 17, 1894; net gold, $65,000,000; net Treasury balance, $83,000,000. Second call for bonds, November 13, 1894; net gold, $59 000,000; net Treasury balance, $107 000,000.

The Treasury condition, with the interest payments, which are still carried as an asset, taken out, as they will be on February 1st, stands to-day: Net gold, $70 712,126; net Treasury balances, $142,042,000. In all three cases as given the Treasury net balance include the gold reserve.

The lowest point ever touched by the gold reserve was on August 7, 1894, when it stood at $52,189 500.

Gold withdrawn for export does not create any uneasiness among Treasury officials, and up to this time there is no talk in authoritative circles indicating an immediate issue of bonds.

The general Treasury condition is good, kept so by the heavy receipts which are constantly increasing. Further increase is looked for next month and the month after. Assistant Secretary Curtis said to-day that from the present outlook the receipts for February will equal expenditures. For this month, were it not for the heavy interest payments, the receipts would equal expenses. January is always the month of heaviest expenditures of any of the twelve, and this month in addition to the heavy interest payments, more than $2,000,000 in Central Pacific Railroad bonds have been paid.

With the favorable outlook for the immediate future, it is probable that the gold reserve may be allowed to fall below $50,000,000 before a third issue of bonds for its recoupment will be ordered.

Attorney-General Olney stated to-day that he had not given U S District Attorney Glenn, of North Carolina, instructions to proceed against the American Tobacco Company, of Winston N. C., as had been published. The Department of Justice is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sugar Trust case, in which the question of the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust law is involved. Should the law be upheld the Department of Justice, it is stated, stands ready to execute the law in all the States and against a number of Trusts, about which evidence has been quietly accumulated for some time past. Until the Supreme Court decides no movement against Trusts will be made.

The following officers have been ordered to the new cruiser Olympia, recently finished at Mare Island, Cal.: Captain J. J. Read, Lieutenants T. S. Phelps, W. W. Buchanan, F. N. Sherman and W. D. Ross; Assistant Engineer John K. Robison, Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, Pay Inspector R. W. Allen, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Pigott, Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Dunning, Acting Carpenter Wm. McDonald, Assistant Engineer R. E. Carnegy.

The discussion of the Japanese treaty, which was begun in executive session this afternoon almost immediately after the doors had closed, developed more opposition than it was thought existed. The objection which had greatest weight came from Mr. Frye. He called attention to the provision in the treaty that ties this Government up for a period of eleven years in the matter of the "favored nation clause." It was shown by Mr. Frye that in every treaty the United States has negotiated with other Powers containing this clause, the right is reserved to abrogate that treaty after one year's notice. Our treaties with England, Germany, Russia, France, in short all the great powers, contain this stipulation, and it was contended that if a treaty was ratified with Japanese continuing such a clause for ten years and then able to be abrogated only after the usual notice of one year, that all our other treaties would have to be treated in like manner. This, it was shown, would work to the great harm of the United States in case this Government should ever see fit to pass a law making discriminating duties against merchandise imported in vessels other than American bottoms and absolutely prevent us from so doing except after the expiration of a period of eleven years.

This view of the matter was taken by many Democratic Senators, and it was finally agreed that the treaty should be returned to the Committee on Foreign Relations for further consideration and possible amendment. It will be made the special order for the consideration of the Senate again next Friday afternoon.

Havemeyer, Searles, Seymour, Shriver and Edwards, Sugar Trust witnesses, have been notified to appear in Court Monday to plead to the indictments. Effort is being made to postpone until Tuesday. Mr. Chapman is at the Arlington, in charge of a deputy marshal.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

To Aid the Police of Brooklyn in Protecting Street Railways from Strikers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROOKLYN, January 18.—Mayor Schieren has called for the services of six hundred of the militia to aid the police to morrow in protecting the street railways in their endeavors to resume business. The Mayor and Chief of Police have been at odds with the railroad companies upon the proper method for the latter to pursue. The railroad men wish to start cars on all of the tied-up roads at once. The Mayor and Chief of Police hold to the opinion that the better way would be to concentrate effort upon the roads singly and put them in operation one by one. The railroad men to-day showed a disposition to go over the city authorities' heads, and call upon the Sheriff of Kings county who could bring the militia into service without the intervention of the Mayor. The day has been an exceedingly riotous and turbulent one upon all the roads where any attempt was made to do business, excepting the two where a compromise was reached yesterday. The condition of affairs to-night was such that the Mayor seems to have waived his opinions and acted according to the desires of the railroad companies.

Sub-Treasurer Bigler, at Philadelphia, received a dispatch from Secretary Carlisle yesterday ordering him to ship $500,000 in gold to the New York sub-Treasury in addition to a similar sum transported this week. Heavy shrinkage in the supply of gold in the New York sub-Treasury because of exports has caused the transfer from this city.

Another ineffectual ballot for U. S. Senator was taken yesterday at Dover, Del. There was no change in the vote from those previously taken.

WARM WIRELETS.

The bail of ex-Police Captain, John T. Stephenson, of New York, convicted of bribery, who has been granted a stay, was fixed at $25,000 by Judge Gaynor yesterday afternoon.

The U. S. training ship Essex sailed from Newport yesterday on her annual cruise. It is not known at the Navy Department whether her destination is the Azores or West Indies.

Three boys, aged 13 to 15 years, ran away from an Industrial school in Utica, N. Y. Two of the truants were frozen to death, and the other is in bad condition, with his legs frozen.

After extinguishing a fire Thursday night which destroyed the building occupied by A. W. Stiefel, Baltimore, the firemen found Mr. Stiefel's charred body in the ruins, Mr. Stiefel was well known in athletic and base ball circles.

Eddie Davis, sentenced to hang yesterday for the murder of Willis Brown in Savannah, Ga., January, 1894, was respited by Gov. Atkinson yesterday until February 15th. The execution was delayed to await a telegram from the Governor.

Failures reported by R. G. Dun & Co. for this year to January 10, were in amount of liabilities $4,522,531, of which $1,133 427 were of manufacturing and $3,386 603 of trading concerns. Failures for the past seven months have been 373 in the United States, against 407 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 46 last year.

At Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday morning, Gen. J. A. Hackney was found dead, hanging on the picket fence in the rear of the Pacific house. He was drinking heavily Thursday and it is supposed he fell, caught his neck between two palings and was unable to release himself.

The Churches.

Second Advent Church, Elder J. P. King, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Bladen. Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning Service at 11 o'clock, Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 4.00 p m. Seats free and every person welcome.

St. Paul's Church, corner Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. Frederick N. Skinner rector. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 30 p. m. Holy Communion first and third Sundays each month. All seats free.

Market Street Methodist E. Church (the little Church around the corner), near the corner of Market and Ninth streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Class meeting at 9 30 a. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Praise meeting Thursday night at 8.30 o'clock. Young Men's Meeting Tuesday at 8 p m. All are welcome.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 8 p. m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B Harrell, Pastor. Services at 11 00 a m and 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 9.3 a. m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. R. E. Peele, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer and praise meeting every Thursday evening at 8.00; seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Mulberry and Fourth streets, Rev. W. C. Norman, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11.00 a m and 7 30 p m. Experience meeting at 10.00 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Bladen street M. E. Church, South, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. J. F. Butt, pastor. Services to morrow at 11 a. m and 7.00 p m. Class-meeting at 9 30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m., D. M. Joyner superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8.00 p. m. Seats free; all welcome.

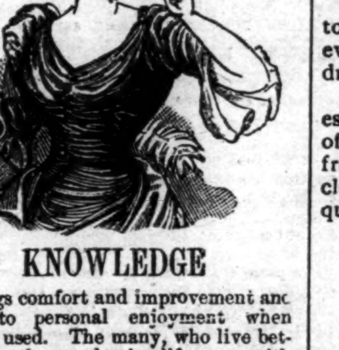
Immanuel Chapel, Front street, between Queen and Wooster. Under the charge of the First Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 11 a. m; preaching every Sunday by Rev. Jos. M. Rawlings D. D., at 7.30 p. m. Christian Endeavour Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock; night services 8.00 o'clock. Congregational Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 00 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.00 p m. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to all services.

St Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets. Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Second Sunday after Epiphany. English service at 11 a. m. German service at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a m and 7.30 p m. Evening subject, "Always abounding." Sunday School 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8 p m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

Seamen's Bethel service to morrow afternoon will be conducted at 3 30 p m by Rev. A. D. McClure. Seamen and river men specially invited. All welcome.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

$25.00 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jan 16 6t

Neil McKinnon solicits consignments of Country Produce. We have on hand at present a fresh lot of Fat Geese. Also full line of Groceries at the lowest prices. Neil McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Beautiful Photographs.—I have just received the finest line of Photographic accessories and scenery ever brought to Wilmington. To introduce it cut this out and bring it to me and I will give you 25 cents for it provided you take twelve of my best Cabinets. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Dealer in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c51

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf

Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's Safe Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes that

95 Per Cent.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy kidneys, liver and urinary organs; for the distressing disorders of women; for all nervous affections, and physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & Co., London, Rochester, Frankfort, Toronto, Paris, Melbourne.

CHOICE

Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

35c for 25c.

As we shall receive a large invoice of TOOTH BRUSHES from Europe next month, we propose to close out the balance of our 35c brushes at 25c each. Every one of these brushes is warranted, and they are the best on the market, and if they do not prove entirely satisfactory your money will be refunded or you will be given another Brush. This reduction in price holds good only until the arrival of our other goods.

Paine's Celery Compound is all the go now—three bottles for $2.50.

Qurato, Tar, Tolu and Wild Cherry 10c.

Winchester's Cough Balsam; No-to-Bac, three boxes for $2.50, and everything else pertaining to the drug business.

The attention of country people is especially invited to our large stock of Powdered Borax (for preserving fresh meats, &c.) We will give you close prices on it. The larger the quantity you buy the closer the price.

J. Hicks Bunting, Pharmacist, Y. M. C. A. Building, 'Phone 126 Wilmington, N. C.

jan 15 tf

GOOD MORNING!

LET US TELL YOU ABOUT A FEW things we have cut the price on. Our Wool Dress Goods has been reduced to move goods that we sold at 15c. 36-inch Serge we will now sell at 13½c, extra heavy one-half wool fancies beautiful patterns, been selling at 18c, now 15c. Our Serges from 50c to 42½c.

OUR LADIES CLOTH

from 75c for 62½c. General reduction in Domestic Goods. Our Cloaks—we have just finished taking stock—we had $565 worth of Cloaks and Capes when took stock. We want to move them to have the place.

Our Child's Reefers we sold for $1, now 75c. Our $1 50 Reefers 9[illegible]c. Our Women's Jackets $1.50, now $1 15. Our $3 Cloaks now $1.95. Our $5 line now at $3 85. Our better goods largely reduced. Our all wool Carpets is now way down. We will sell Carpets regardless of price. We have in our Carpet room $1,7[illegible]5 worth of Carpets and Matting. We will sell Rag Carpet worth 20c per yard for 12½c. Hemp Carpet worth 15c, now 11½c. Cotton Carpet worth 25c now 19c. Our 35c Carpet, half wool, for 28c. Our all wool at 39c. Our Brussels at 42½c worth 50c. Our Moquet Carpet worth $1 at 68c. So you see we want to move these goods. We have just bought 1 200 pair Shoes, two soles leather, at half price, which we want to turn in money, so we can save you a good per centage on your Shoe-tackle. Good Children's Shoes at 25c, 35c and 45c. A good Woman's Shoe at 75c; job at 5c, worth $1. We have also reduced our stock of Clothing. We want to move our winter Suits, reduced from $5 to $3 90; from $4 00 to $[illegible].80; from $8.50 to $6. Men's Felt Hats in proportion. Good Men's Brown Felt Hats for 40 and 60c each. Come to the Racket Store and be convinced that you can buy everything you need at 25c per cent less than you can elsewhere. We are at our old Stand on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop's

Of the Wilmington Big Racket Store, jan 13 tf

Seed Potatoes.

Choice Houlton EARLY ROSE just received, in fine order and offered low.

A small consignment of

Mountain Butter.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nutt and Mulberry sts

jan 5 tf D&W

Three Mules and Two Horses

For sale for cash, or on time with approved security.

D. L. GORE.

jan 29 D&W tf

Odds and Ends Sale.

The Remains left from 1894.

Woollen Dress Goods And Underwear.

Fancy Blue and Brown Woollen Dress Goods at 25c a yard that never before sold for less than 50c a yard.

Fancy striped Dress Flannel at 27 cents a yard, regular price 45 cents.

One piece Green Plaid Flannel at 32½c yard, reduced from 50c. We also offer all wool Scotch Plaid at 42½c, which sold for 75c. a yard.

Just think of it. Remnants from one cent a yard up to most any price.

One lot of

Lace Remnants

To be sold regardless of price or quality. One lot of Gent's real Flannel Shirts at 73 cents each, sold for $1. One lot of natural Wool Undershirts at 75c, reduced from $1.25. Cotton Undershirts for Winter from from 18c up to 45c each.

White wool Undershirts for Gents at 80c., sold for $1.25 each.

Ladies' Undervests in Cotton from 15c up to 45c each.

Ladies Wool Undervest at 75 sold for $1.25.

Ladies Sewed Undershirts to be sold regardless of cash value.

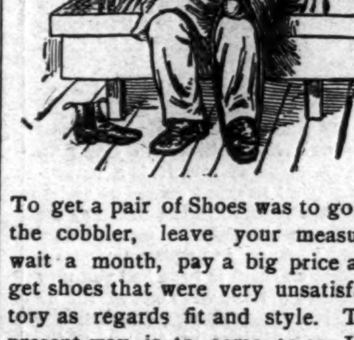
Don't wait, but come,

C. E. Gordon,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts., Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 11 tf

The Old Way



To get a pair of Shoes was to go to the cobbler, leave your measure, wait a month, pay a big price and get shoes that were very unsatisfactory as regards fit and style. The present way is to come to see US, Select any style out of hundreds, get your exact length and width, pay half the old price and have solid comfort for months to come. We sell best $3 Gent's Shoe in the State. Equal to any Custom-made Shoe. We have everything in the Shoe line.

Geo. R. French & Sons, 108 North Front St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan 6 tf

$5.98

Will buy a nice Suit worth $8.00 to $10.00. We have about sixty suits of them and are good values.

SWEATERS, SWEATERS,

for Men and Boys:
White and Gray mixed 25c.
Black and Navy 35c.
All wool, Dark Colors, 75c.
$5.00 grade in Navy, best quality $3 25.

MEN'S ODD PANTS.

$5 and $6 grades $3 98.
$4 grade, good styles, $2.75.
Working Pants 50c and upward.

SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Ladies' and Children's Rubbers 25c.
Ladies' high cut storm Rubbers 50c.
$4 Ladies' Shoes $3 00.
$2.50 Ladies' Shoes $2.00.
Common Sense and New Philadelphia styles.
Solid Leather Common Sense and opera $1 00.
Full stock of Children Shoes.
Men's Hand sewed Shoes $2 50.
Men's working Shoes, solid leather, $1.
Special bargains in Dry Goods and Notion departments.

J. H. Rehder & Co., Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2 00. Phone 118. jan 13 tf

Sweaters, Sweaters.

Received an assortment of Sweaters, made of the best material. All sizes, white, navy blue, black, brown and grey. Please call and make your selection at

HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store,

jan 17 tf

JOHN H. HANBY, GENERAL

Contractor and Builder.

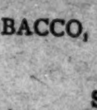
Having retired from Railroad service, I am now in a position to offer my services to my friends and the public in general, and will conduct in future the business of contracting for

All kinds of Buildings, & Repairs to Same.

Pile Driving, Wharf Building, Foundations for Buildings and Heavy Machinery, Bridges, etc., specialty.

Office at Divine & Chadbourn's, 10 Market street, Residence 115 South Sixth street. Jan 6 1m

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash [illegible] on improved city real estate. june 24 tf

Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.

dec 9

FAMOUS Paintings of the World.

The Largest and Best Plates, The Heaviest Paper, The Brightest Descriptions.

Great Modern Masterpieces

Embracing 320 of the finest specimens of American, French, English, German, Austrian, Italian, Scandinavian and Russian Art, from the Principal Public Galleries, Famous Private Collections and Studios of Eminent Artists.

The Work Complete.

Twelve Cents for each part, but only one Coupon required for any number of Parts.

"Famous Paintings" Coupon.

Cut out One of these Coupons from the STAR, and bring or send to us, with 12 Cents in Money or Postage Stamps, to pay for mailing, wrapping, advertising, &c. Fill out following Blanks.

Your Name—
Street—
Postoffice—
County—
State—
PART No.

Address all orders to "THE STAR" Coupon Department, Wilmington, N. C.

CAUTION.—Place your stamps loosely in letter. Do not wet them, as they will adhere to the paper. Be sure to write your name, postoffice address and State plainly, so as to avoid error.

As we have to send orders to the publishers, several days—possibly two weeks—may elapse before the Photographs are received by subscribers.

Sample copies may be seen at the STAR Office.

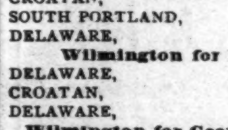
It is absolutely necessary that you designate on the Coupon the Nos. of the Parts wanted. See "Part No. ," at bottom of Coupon, and fill it up.

When no number is designated, Part 1 will be sent.

Address THE STAR, COUPON DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON N. C.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday, Jan. 19
SOUTH PORTLAND,	Wednesday, Jan 23
DELAWARE,	Saturday, Jan. 26

Wilmington for New York.

DELAWARE,	Monday, January 21
CROATAN,	Saturday, Jan 26
DELAWARE,	Thursday, Jan. 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Jan. 22
SOUTH PORTLAND,	Saturday, Jan. 26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C. THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y. WM P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. Jan 19 tf

STATEMENT OF THE

Atlantic National Bank

Wilmington, N. C., at close of business December 19, 1894, condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$498,757 77
Overdrafts,		29 02
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds at par,		32 35 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,45[illegible] 50
Due from other banks,		208,[illegible]60 76
Cash on hand,		[illegible]9,117 43
Total		$829,370 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$25,000 00	
Undivided Profits,	11,618 22	36,618 22
Circulation,		29,110 00
Deposits,		6[illegible]8 642 26
Total		$829,370 48

	Dec. 19, '9[illegible]	Dec. 19, '93	Dec. 19, '94
Surplus & Net Profits,	$7,545	$26 915	$36 618
Loans,	[illegible]20,704	420,699	498,757
Banking House &c.,	16,581	15,600	14,6[illegible]0
Premium on U. S. Bonds'	4,705	3,937	None.

Dividends Paid Within Last Year, $7,500.

New York correspondence—Chemical National Bank and Hanover National Bank.

dec 27 tf

Coal, Coal,

Red Ash Egg, White Ash Egg, White Ash Stove.

Chestnut Coal, Furnace Coal, Pea Coal, Foundry Coal, Tennessee Lump, Pochahontas Lump

Wood, Wood.

OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD.

All Coal and Wood of the best quality and Lowest Prices.

J. A. SPRINGER.

dec 28 tf

Seed Potatoes.

25 barrels E. R. Seed Potatoes. (Best selected stock.)
25 boxes Toilet Soap.
50 boxes best Ink.
25 half barrels best patent Flour made.

We want your business for 1895.

W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 225 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 13 tf D&W

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

Geo. Mather's Sons Company,

Established 1816.

Printing Ink & Varnish Manufacturers

29 Rose St., N. Y.

A complete line of the celebrated Inks can be had of the H. A. MURRILL, Wholesale Paper Dealer, 207 E. Trade street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. nov 9 tf

WANTED

A COPY of every Weekly Newspaper published in North Carolina, with view of making advertising contract. Address MEDICINE, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 5 tf